RELIGIOUS.

Sermons, Services and Sabbath Soundings in the Depths of Sin.

Credulity and Crime Dissolved, Dissected and Discussed.

Specimens of Spasmodic Sanctity Spanked in the Pulpit.

Footraces in the Time of the Apostles Considered from a Religious Point of View.

Farewell to the Pharisees—Full Churches and Feeling Congregations—The Boundless Possibilities of Man's Future—Every Heart Its Own Shadow—Swinging Into Church from the Whirl of Business—Pulpit Denunciation of Woman's Rights.

Bad weather and religion are antagonistic, but sunshine and sanctity go well together. The soul of man droops under the influence of drop ping rain, and the church bells toll in vain for weather-bound Christians. Fortunately for the eloquent divines of the metropolis, and more fortunate, perhaps, for the sinful citizens who delight in listening to words of spiritual comfort which, like precious ointment, drop from the Sunday pulpits, yesterday was one of those bright, cheerful and balmy spring days which beneficent Heaven sends to favored Manhattanites to remind them of the greater joys to be experienced hereafter. The consequence was that the churches were filled to overflowing by feeling congregations, who manifested their zeal for the cause of Christ by earnest devotional exercises. The sermons which were delivered were eloquent and instructive, and the reports of the best of them, to be found below, will be perused with satisfaction, and, no doubt, with profit by all our readers.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

A Large and Brilliant Attendance—Baptismal Service—Eloquent Discourse on Insanity and Crime, Based Upon the Late McFarland Trial.

The beautiful, bright sunshine of yesterday, inviting to Sabbath worship in the great outer temples of the woods with the grand symphony of nature, the songs of birds and sweet murmur of falling waters as the musical accompaniment, was not encouraging to attendance at our city churches. Notwithstanding the general hegira to our city suburbs of the tens of thousands seeking a day's escape from the heat and dust and noisome vapors of the great city, the beautiful Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was yesterday morning filled to its utmost capacity by the usual intelligent, fashionable and refined congregation worshipping there. Introductory to the stated routine of worship was

A BAPTISMAL SERVICE.

This was a brief but beautiful service, and conducted with a simplicity imposing and impressive, though lacking the pomp and circumstance characterizing this ceremonial in some churches. Four persons were baptized—two adults and two infants. There was a prayer, a laying of the moistened fingers of the clergyman on the foreheads, and then invoking Heaven's kind watchfulness over them and guidance in the future, and the ceremonial ended. After a voluntary on the organ from Mozart's Seventh Mass, the grandly swelling *Te Deum* upon the organ and the singing by the whole choir of this masterly piece of sacred music was the signal for the opening of the regular services. After this "I Will Arise and Go to My Father," with soprano solo by Mrs. Ficker, was exquisitely sung. And then came the sermon; its subject was:—

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

It is hardly necessary to say that the large congregation listened to it with the most earnestly riveted attention. He spoke with his characteristic boldness and eloquence. He selected as his text Genesis iv., 6—"And Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell." He began by saying that if Cain had been tried by the modern theories of crime he would undoubtedly have escaped all punishment on the ground of "insanity towards Abel." Whenever he thought of the success of his brother, and his favor in the Lord's sight, he was so excited by the fierce passions, envy and hatred, that he must be regarded as a man in a frenzy, and therefore unaccountable to human or divine law for the murder. The verdict of the Lord would have been reversed by the courts of to-day, and Cain would be regarded simply as an excitable man, who, when he saw his brother Abel, felt a certain unaccountable and pitiable impulse to grasp his club and kill him. He was

NOT GUILTY—ONLY INSANE.

The community has of late been roused by a very remarkable case that has been tried before our courts. The verdict only half meets the approval of the public. The newspapers, whose delicate touch feels the slightest quivering in the people's pulse, have shown this in their unanimous demand for new legislation which shall apply to the exigencies to which the last ten years of our criminal history have given rise. It is a case that has been discussed not only in America, but over all Europe, and is there regarded, sadly enough, as an index of our modern American society. In this case not a single individual has been tried—neither the prisoner nor the victim, nor the woman who does not yet know whose wife she is. The whole case has been idealized, and

PRINCIPLES, NOT PERSONS, HAVE BEEN DECIDED UPON.

He did not think he was very far wrong in saying that the real sympathy of the public does not go with any one of the other parties concerned. A fact, a terrible fact connected with modern society has been adjudicated. We have settled the general question that no man has a right, under any conceivable circumstances, to meddle in the domestic relations of man and wife. The marriage relation is a more solemn and binding contract than the novel theories of loose thinkers would have us believe. "If any man hauls down the flag shoot him on the spot," has been changed to read, "If any man steps in between a man and his wife, for any purpose whatever, he merits the bullet."

THE PLEA OF INSANITY

is, however, a very thin and gauzy affair. Every one is insane who commits a great crime. Hardly a criminal in the last twenty years has committed a murder except under the mighty stimulus of a tremendous passion which made the pulse feverish, and which flushed the face and made the speech incoherent. The trouble is that there is no punishment adequate to the case. The extenuating circumstances make it impossible for the jury to render a verdict of guilty, knowing that the consequent punishment will be greater than the crime deserves. New legislation is demanded, and it must be done at once. We are in so narrow a strait that the plea of insanity has excited the ridicule of the people and taken away all fear from the criminal. The truth is capital punishment is detested by the whole community as something abhorrent to its sense of justice and right; and since there is scarcely any judicial position between hanging and acquittal—for the imprisonment of criminals who have any influence among the lower classes is a political impossibility—justice hangs fire and rogues go free.

OUR THEORIES OF MARRIAGE

are criminally loose. He charged the Church with some part of the responsibility. He did not mean that part of the Church which has broken away from the belief of the fathers and runs riot in all sorts of theories which undermine the religious sense of the people, but rather that conservative element which ought to feel shocked at such an accusation. The marriage service, which a century ago may have been a very solemn ceremony, is to-day a mere form, with, alas, something of falsehood in it. A man or woman cannot solemnly swear at the altar to do certain things which everybody knows they do not purpose to do, without opening the door to many a lie in after years. In the Episcopal service the woman takes oath to obey the man. The minister, the groom and the bride all regard it as a mere form. He cannot obey him unless he is her superior, and then the natural laws of their house will compel obedience. A strong woman cannot obey a drunken husband, neither will nor can a pure wife obey a bad man, her marital oath to the contrary notwithstanding. Again, the man says, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." Does he propose to do it? Is it not

A HOLLOW FORM,

terly meaningless? In how many cases does the groom intend, instead of giving the bride all his worldly goods, to appropriate all of which she may happen to stand possessed? Now this is a bad beginning. It is all wrong. The marriage service should be simple and direct. It ought to direct both parties do those things which good men and women always feel bound to do, and nothing more. The whole weight of the community is lax upon this question. We are getting to have establishments instead of homes. We marry our daughters unthinkingly, and they reap only sorrow, trial and misery. A fine house, plenty of jewelry, a grand equipage, are prices paid for many a broken heart. Better marry poor and marry for love than marry for money and position without love. Divorces are so common that the whole continent is startled and shocked. In closing he urged that if this trial shall rouse the people to a greater sense of their danger in this matter it will have done vast good. The sermon was unusually lengthy, and the above brief abstract gives but a faint idea of its scope of thought and argument, and the brilliant eloquence of its utterances.

Chaunting the Lord's Prayer, a congregational hymn and benediction closed the exercises.

TRINITY CHURCH.

A Full Church and a Feeling Congregation—New Fashions and Old Faces—Eloquent Sermon by Rev. Dr. Vinton.

Old Trinity never seemed in greater glory than yesterday. The bright sun and the warm breeze tempted even the most indolent from their rich and luxuriant homes to again visit this, the most beautiful of our many elegant temples of worship. New York's proudest and wealthiest citizens have long been identified with Trinity church. They grew up within the shadow of its spire, and, although the changes and caprices of fashion years ago compelled them to go to new homes at a remote distance, still their attachment to it seems so great that neither time nor inconvenience in reaching it can wean them from continuing the associations connected with it. Many of the same people, therefore, that gave it their aid and influence in times long gone by were present yesterday. Carriages brought old and tottering forms that were wont to trip lightly within its hallowed precincts, and younger men and women, reared in homes whose elegance their fathers once never dreamed of, alighted from the same fine establishments and supported the tottering forms along the aisles. Thus were the links that connected the Trinity of the past with the Trinity of the present preserved.

WITHIN THE CHURCH

all was spring-like indeed. The sun shone through the gorgeously stained windows and reflected a myriad of beautiful colors upon the great columns and marbled floors within. Beautiful women, hand in hand with fashion, filled the spacious pews, their elegant and varied attires adding additional brilliancy to the scene. They were some of society's brightest and best, while their male attendants were nearly all known as members of the highest business and social circles. It would be useless for us to enumerate these who worship at Trinity. The names of the oldest and wealthiest families of our city have but to be recalled to tell who they are.

THE MUSIC

discoursed was yesterday of the highest order. A full choral choir rendered the selection of the morning in a manner highly complimentary to its members, as well as creditable to Professor Morgan, the accomplished organist and choirmaster of the church. The Professor presided at the large organ, and his assistant, Mr. Messiter, at that situated in the chancel. The extemporaneous offertory was performed by the former in a masterly manner, and the full, rich tones of the grand old organ filled the large edifice with the most beautiful melody. The anthems and hymns commencing with the word—

Lord, how delightful 'tis to see
A whole assembly worship Thee!

received full justice from Mr. Messiter and the choir, after which the Rev. Dr. Vinton ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent discourse. His text was taken from the third chapter of Ezekiel, the eleventh verse, and read as follows:—"Speak unto them, and tell them, Thus saith the Lord God; whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear."

THE SERMON

was an able attempt to elucidate what was meant by the "divine argument." He said that in matters pertaining to the soul there are two unanswerable arruments. The one is the argument of personal consciousness; the other is the argument in the text, "Thus saith the Lord God." Neither of these reasons can be effectually assailed. To the man whose consciousness reveals to him a truth—no counter statement can avail, because consciousness is the strongest kind of evidence. The certainty that "Thus saith the Lord" puts an end to the controversies on divine things; for this is the divine argument. If God says so there is no room left for dispute; for theology is purely a subject of revelation. The preacher's office, as the prophet of the Most High, is not so much to argue and reason with the congregation as to declare the whole counsel of God. He is not to be eloquent only: his preaching is to be dogmatic, and his strong argument is, "Thus saith the Lord God." In this respect the pulpit differs from the bar and the forum. The advocate pleads the cause of his client, the lawyer piles the artillery of logic as well as pronounces the enactments of the law, but the preacher is rather like the witness on the stand before them than either the advocate or the judge. It may be questioned whether the word from the pulpit is really the word of God. In the printed reports of the sermons of the day are found enough to disgust one with the variety of human speculations, and in them one looks in vain for "Thus said the Lord." The freedom and the purity of the pulpit must be maintained. To determine the authenticity of the voice and doctrine of the pulpit one must judge whether or not the pulpit echoes the teachings of the Prayer Book. The reverend gentleman made an eloquent argument to prove the truth of the doctrines contained in the Prayer Book, and finished by an injunction to his hearers to obey the precepts enunciated from the pulpit. "The preacher's duty is example," he concluded. "Listen to the commands of God to him:—'Go get thee unto the children of thy people, and speak unto them, and tell them. Thus saith the Lord God, whether they will hear or whether they will forbear.'"

At the conclusion of the sermon communion was administered to a number present, after which the congregation took their leave.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Interesting Discourse by Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, Delegate from Scotland to the Presbyterian General Assembly.

The Scotch Presbyterian church in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, is a tasty and handsome building, and, although, judging from the congregation yesterday, the worshippers at its shrine are not very large in numbers, still they are staid and respectable, not to say fashionable. The feature of yesterday morning's services was the sermon which was preached by the Rev. Dr. A. McLeod, a delegate from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland to the General Assembly.

Immediately preceding the sermon the nineteenth hymn was sung, commencing as follows:—

There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Emanuel's veins.

Rev. Dr. McLeod then advanced to the reading desk and proceeded to deliver his sermon. He took his text from Samuel—"Thy gentleness hath made me great." He said that these words might be found in the biography of the Royal David, the sonnster and shepherd of Israel. In the day when the Lord delivered him from all his enemies he spake the words of that song to the Lord, and told a brief though real story—"Thy gentleness hath made me great." And now this world looked back to the pastured lands of Bethlehem—to the fight between the lamb and the lion—to the holy struggles of the past—to its deliverance now. David was well acquainted with God. He knew Him as few human beings had ever known Him. He knew Him as a just Judge and a God of righteousness. In that very psalm he declared he saw the manifestations of God which made man tremble. "Then went up the smoke out of His nostrils and fire out of His mouth," he said. He thundered. He sent out lightning. The foundations of the world were disturbed at his rebuke. David knew and saw all that. But when David came to consider his own life he did not attribute his greatness to himself, but to the gentleness of the Lord, which made him what he was. Abraham said, "The Lord is my shield." Moses uttered similar words when he taught the Israelites that God was the rock of their salvation. Was there a human story equal to the sublime one as to the lives and characters of those noble martyrs of the mediæval Church, who took up their dwelling places in the wildernesses and woods? What patience they displayed—what hoping against hope—what heroic fortitude, what unconquerable perseverance! and, greater than all, what lowliness of heart these martyrs exhibited! Consider Luther, Knox and Wesley, and compare them with the thousands whose names had never been named on earth for greatness, and then let them put the question to themselves, "What made them great?" There was not one of that congregation, and even of the multitude, who would not come forward with an immediate answer, and one and all would exclaim, "Worthy is the Lamb! Thy gentleness makes us what we are." The preacher then went on in an eloquent and forcible manner to describe the joy and happiness of the just who bowed before the heavenly throne, and closed with a beautiful peroration on the blessings of Christianity.

THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

The Gifts of the Holy Spirit—Homily by the Rev. Mr. Roberts.

There was a limited attendance at the morning services of this church, a small brick temple in West Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The devotions were, nevertheless, carried on with much reverence and evident appreciation on the part of the congregation. It may be mentioned that the body to which this congregation belongs acknowledges only the title which appertains to the one universal Church of Christ. Its faith is universal Christendom. Its worship is conducted by a ritual or fixed form of service specially prepared for the purpose, which, it is said, is drawn in a great measure from olden liturgies. Among the principal services is that of

THE EUCHARIST,

and as to its ministry and authority this body believes in the permanence of the endowment of the Church with the gifts of the Holy Ghost. The congregation deny that they are a sect of any particular denomination whatever or a self-constituted body, but one constituted by the Lord himself. They regard themselves as one with all the baptized and seeking the favor of God only. As was remarked during the homily, they seek not to pull down or destroy other Churches. It was a candid admission consider ing the size of the congregation and the meek aspect of its members. At half-past ten o'clock the services commenced. The procession, consisting of the celebrant, four clergymen and a number of deacons and acolytes moved up the centre aisle of the church and approached the altar. The strains of the little organ filled the little church and the ceremonies proceeded with much pomp and dignity. The Rev. Mr. Fecker officiated as celebrant and was assisted by Messrs. Latham, Rintout and Wightman. At the termination of the gospel the Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Ottawa, preached

THE HOMILY,

which was an earnest, devout and energetic effort, setting forth the views of the Catholic Apostolic Church. He took his text from the Epistle of St. James, i., 17, 18—"Every good gift every and perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of Lights, with whom is no variableness neither shadow of turning. Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth, that we should be a kind of first fruits of his creatures." The preacher alluded to the gifts of the Holy Spirit. The workings of Christ and the Church could not be done by human wisdom or strength, but only by the

INSPIRATION AND HELP

of the Holy Spirit, whose gifts were divers and manifold, comprehending the fulness of Christ and showing the diversity of his office and endowments. Men had exercised their gifts and brought them into manifestation and development, and the only object they had to attain was the building up of the Church under Christ, the great builder for God. In order to effectually use those gifts men must listen with meekness to the word of God and humble themselves in submission to the Lord. The reverend gentleman was listened to with much attention. The services were concluded shortly after twelve o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Bear Ye One Another's Burdens—Sermon by the Rev. R. S. McArthur.

Yesterday a large and fashionable audience assembled in the above named church, in Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to hear the Rev. R. S. McArthur preach his maiden sermon, which he did in a very satisfactory manner. The new pastor is a young man, about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, of medium height, dark hair and eyes, light complexion and smooth face, and has a voice of rare beauty and flexibility. Yesterday, as stated above, he preached his first sermon, having but last Thursday graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary. He took his text from Galatians vi., 2, and from it preached a most excellent sermon, during some portions of which there were but few dry eyes in the audience.

In referring to the text—"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ"—Mr. McArthur said some passages of Scripture seem to be direct contradictions of certain other passages.

LIFE IS CALLED DEATH,

loss gain, and poverty riches. To the superficial observer these seeming contradictions are real. To the close student of Scripture and observer of life they are real harmonies. In this respect life in all its phases around us corroborates the statement of revelation. We everywhere see contradictions and paradoxes. Life is constantly set over against death, sorrow is opposed to joy, and although directly opposite are strongly linked together in every relation in which men are called to act their part in the mysterious drama of life.

The great thought underlying the injunction of the text is that all men have burdens to bear, and to this thought the speaker would first direct the attention of his hearers.

EVERY HEART HAS ITS OWN SORROW.

Every heart has a history known only to the individual and to Him to whom the secrets of all hearts are known. As in every home there is a closet with its skeleton, so in every soul there is a secret chamber, in which are buried faded hopes and dead joys. The outward life may render no testimony to this inward grief. The eye may sparkle and the lip smile, but the grief is still there, securely hidden from the observer, but sadly known to its possessor.

We remember the story of the Spartan boy who stole a deadly weapon and concealed it in his bosom. An accidental collision drove the weapon into his heart. Discovery and confession would have been certain death; so, with true Spartan heroism, he talked and smiled while his life-blood was slowly oozing from his heart.

With more than stiletto sharpness do these hidden griefs stab the sensitive heart until the color fades from the cheek, joy from the life, and death at last claims its victim. Words spoken by us at random may become the arrow that thus pierces, and actions thoughtlessly performed the grief that thus blights.

After alluding in very appropriate terms to the way in which all should assist in bearing each other's burdens the speaker referred to his recent connection with this church, and said that in entering upon the relations with them yesterday marked that day as one of the most important in all his life. I may be permitted, he said, to speak more personally than would otherwise be fitting, not unadvisedly and thoughtlessly, but as I trust in the fear of God and the love of Christ do I come to you to-day. Without the experience which comes from age and the discipline of trial, I shall have to ask you to bear with me my burdens, and as God enables me I hope to help you bear yours.

Then let us

Share our mutual woes,
Our mutual burdens bear,
And often for each other flow
The sympathizing tear.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

The Glorious Powers of Infinite Godhead—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Deems.

Yesterday a large and highly fashionable audience assembled in the above named church to hear a discourse by the Rev. Dr. Deems.

The Doctor took his text from I. Peter i., 17-21, beginning:—"If ye call on the Father, who, without respect of persons, judges according to every man's work, pass the time of your sojourning here in fear," &c.

Attention was called to the contrast between this and the earlier verses of the chapter, where the Christian's inheritance is spoken of as incorruptible and the Christian as kept in a garrison by the power of God until he can enter therein. These Scriptural paradoxes are not infrequent, as when the apostle declares that

WHEN HE IS WEAK

then he is strong, that one must become a fool to be wise, &c. Bunyan has the whole philosophy of the case when he represents Christian is quite safe in his fight with Apollyon, but quite unsafe when sleeping in the sequestered bower. Better be fighting the devil than losing the roll out of one's bosom. Then this fear inculcated by the apostle was described. It was no doubt of God, no fear that he would change, or prove false, or feeble, or forgetful. It was no terror inspired by some false view of his character and attributes. That is the sinner's or the heathen's fear, the fear that comes of hate or superstition; but the apostle was addressing those who loved the unseen Saviour. God is always pure, and good, and gentle as the light; but the sun seen through dense smoke or colored glass seems lurid, murky, wrathful. So God seen through our sins or prejudices: but seen through Jesus He is all purity and a sweet, reviving, cheering power.

The Christian fear is rather a reverence. The Heavenly Father seems to him so worshipful, so grand, so augustly good, so unspeakably tender, uniting in himself all the gentleness of mother, all the strength of father, all the kith and kin of humanity, all the

GLORIOUS POWERS OF INFINITE GODHEAD,

all creatorship, all rulership, all inspiration, all upholding, that the thoughts of good swell his soul as the moon draws up the sea; the idea of God makes all his life a worship of Him whose air he breathes, whose light he sees, whose planet he treads and whose Spirit inspires this human life.

Over against this loftiest lovingness whom he calls God the Christian sets the idea of sin. That scares him. That is the eclipse of God. That is the obscuration of hope. That is the Delilah that shears the locks of power from the Samson of manhood. Poverty is to be shunned, but if it come it is to be borne. Calumny, persecution, desertion, sickness, death, all can be borne. Jesus bore them all, and was the sweetest, grandest, noblest thing the universe has ever seen, and to this day the sottest, satiest cradle in the purest hearts of women and children still rock "the holy child Jesus," and to this day the Josephs of Arimathea have no sepulchre too rich and sacred for the dead Christ. But sin is what he could not bear. God cannot and man should not tolerate it. The Christian fears lest he may come to be able to bear it. We grow "used" to trouble, but it is a terrible thing to grow used to sin. It is a quick, repellant sense of sin that Peter calls "fear."

That fear of sin turns the Christian back upon himself and makes him regard his own frailty. And the more he trusts God the less he trusts himself.

BE REMEMBERS THE MIGHTY

men who have fallen—the Davids, the Solomons, the Judases, the Peters. He may even be a king or an apostle and yet may fall. He remembers that he is yet in the flesh.

Above all the Christian's fear is that indescribable tenderness of an absorbing love which makes the lover feel that something may come up between his soul and the soul of the one he loves. It is the clinging love of the sick child that cries after its mother as she leaves the chamber for an instant. So David cried, "Forsake me not, O Lord; O my God, be not far from me." Whatever else remains all seems gone if the Lord depart.

This fear was then shown to be devoid of all weakness and superstition, but rather the most reasonable and improving state of the mind; that those who had it were the strongest and bravest men in the world. An illustration was drawn from Noah.

THE REASONS FOR THIS FEAR

were assigned. First, our position. We are sojourners, not inhabitants. Men do not behave at an inn as they do at home. Strangers in the city, merchants who come for trade, are not as easy and quiet as in their own towns. The dangers to which they are exposed were described at length under these aspects: They may be corrupted; they may fail to attend to their business; they may lose their love of home and never return, which is worst of all.

The sermon was concluded by an allusion to the appropriateness of this warning from Peter. He had promised much. All might forsake Jesus, yet would not he. Then, after Judas had betrayed the Lord, Peter stood within hearing of Jesus, the bound Jesus, the patient prisoner, and with horrid oaths had sworn he never knew his Friend. It was bad enough in Judas to make the vile betrayal; but what should Peter say of himself, who, after Jesus was betrayed, came within earshot of him and stabbed him to the heart over and over? Jesus forgave him, but could he ever forgive himself? It is this apostle who warns us, knowing the terrible remorse of a fall, that we "pass the time of our sojourning here in fear."

JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.

An Exhortation to Practical Religion by Rev. L. S. Weed.

An earnest and devout congregation assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church in John street on yesterday forenoon. There is no aim at display or religious pomp in or around the edifice, and the nature of the service was quite in keeping with the surroundings, being a simple and impressive Sabbath morning appeal to the Almighty.

Rev. L. S. Weed preached an eloquent sermon on practical Christianity, taking his text from David's Psalms:—"He filleth the hungry with good things, and the rich he sends empty away." He attacked the popular fallacy that bodily attendance in church on Sunday is a sufficient compliance with the Divine precept. He said that no outward show of devotion is acceptable to Heaven unless accompanied by an inward longing for the realms of peace, and condemned in strong language the idea that appeared to be rapidly gaining ground, namely—that the house of God is a species of

SENTIMENTAL DIVINE PARLOR,

where friends assembled on Sundays to see and to be seen and admired, hiding hypocrisy under the mask of religion, which, for the time, they regard as a respectable accompaniment, throwing a ray of theatrical life into the dull hours.

People swing into church direct from the whirl of business, without prayer, meditation or religious reading, and have, therefore, no appetite for the Word of God, no place left empty to receive the whisperings of His grace, and they are sent empty away. 'Tis only the hungry that God fills. There must be a craving and a longing appetite, showing a healthful state of the soul for the reception of the Word. A good thought and a fine sentiment are ennobling, but reposing within the soul they lose their power, and it is only when controlled by

WELL-DIRECTED ACTION

that they can do any real good or wield any real power. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman urged his hearers to acts of Christian benevolence and practical religion.

THE NORTHWEST REFORMED CHURCH.

Abraham Lincoln an Agent of God—Sermon by the Rev. H. D. Gause.

A numerous, gaudily tinted, butterfly, but seemingly devout congregation of the above church met yesterday in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third street, to worship.

The Rev. H. D. Gause, the pastor, commenced the service with a fervent, eloquent and touching prayer, which had a visible effect of riveting the attention of the most unheeding and callous-minded parties who frequently assemble at church more out of curiosity and having "nothing better to do" than with the intention of partaking of the religious food provided. The reverend gentleman's prayer chiefly consisted of supplications for blessings on their own congregation and Sunday school children, and after that for any strangers who were present at the service, apparently excluding from their prayers any persons outside the pale of and not professing the dogmas of the Northwest Reformed Church.

The following verses were then sung by the congregation *en masse*, with only a little regard to musical harmony, and showed considerable want of training on the part of the psalmisters, but still very laudable, as both young and old joined in them with all their stentorian powers:—

God is our sun—He makes our day;
God is our shield—He guards our way
From the assaults of hell and sin;
From foes without and foes within;
To spend one day with thee on earth
Exceeds a thousand days of mirth.

The pastor then preached from the following text:—II. Kings, x., 16—"Come with me and see my zeal for the Lord." He said a great deal of difference exists as to people's opinions of what zeal for the Lord is. Some parties imagine that it is distinguished by persecuting and trying to convert to their own views all persons not coinciding with them in religious matters; others, that they are agents on earth for God, and laying down the law of interpretation as to God's wishes and maintaining that their views of such matters are the only right ones and the only ones by which men can live and die; sometimes even going against the very laws and doctrines written by inspired writers, and wanting, either by persuasion or force, to make persons concur in their falsely flavored interpretations of divine law. The preacher maintained that every man has a perfect right to interpret the Scriptures according to his own ideas; that each one is quite competent to form his own opinion of what is laid down in the Bible; and, as

"THE BIBLE CANNOT BE THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD BY ANY ONE,"

it therefore becomes our duty to read it carefully and act up to our ideas of its meaning. In the plenitude and love of power, kings, queens and emperors have been scourges to humanity, as power, particularly when accompanied by religious zeal, is incapable of sympathizing with those whom it oppresses, and only inflicts greater tortures at each fresh cry of anguish from its victim.

There have been instances where men possessed of power have used it beneficially, an instance of which was

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS AGENT FOR GOD,"

accomplished that great work for which his memory will be ever dear and honored.

The preacher then related a story of a meek-faced, mild boy he had in his employment at one time, whom he caught shoving straws into his horse's eyes, also placing his cat on a hot griddle, showing the love of power in small matters, not with the intention of making pussy into a chowder.

NINETEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Sons of Abraham—Give the Hand of Fellowship to Our Brother Jews—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The Nineteenth street Presbyterian church, corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, was, as usual, attended yesterday forenoon by a large and fashionable congregation. Indeed, the fashionables of late appear to have been seized with an unwonted fit of piety. The time when the votaries of the fickle goddess usually desert Gotham for fresh fields and pastures new is rapidly drawing near, and it may be that they wish to lay in a sufficient stock of spiritual consolation to last them over the time when their Sundays shall be spent, not worshipping in the temples of the Lord, but

REVELLING ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH,

or imbibing of the health-giving springs of Saratoga.

There are, however, other things especially pertaining to this church which never fail to bring together within its sacred precincts a mighty throng of worshippers. The sermons of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hall, bearing as they ever do the stamp of genuine sincerity, piety and eloquence, are the means of attracting many who do not properly belong to the congregation of the First Presbyterian church. Other attractions might be mentioned, such as fine music, beautifully upholstered pews whose soft cushions invite repose, a gentlemanly vergers who always supply one with a seat, and a general air of elegance and refinement which pervades the entire arrangements of this beautifully appointed church. But these are mundane things, and we leave them with a passing notice.

The Rev. John Hall preached

THE SERMON,

taking his text from Romans xiv., 11—"I say then have they stumbled that they should fall. God forbid, but rather through their fall salvation is come unto the Gentiles for to provoke them to jealousy." The reverend gentleman dilated at considerable length on that portion of the Gospel narrative giving the history of the times when the Jews ceased to be the chosen people of God. He said that a stubborn spirit of self-admiration had possessed that people from time immemorial, and that a singular fatality, which it is beyond the power of human mind to fathom, controlled the misguided sons of Abraham. The impress of the divine hand was visible as well upon the person as upon the mind of the Jew. God, for His own wise ends, had marked them out as a distinct race, and it would appear that the cry which they made, that the blood of Christ might be upon them and on their children, was heard in the court of heaven and granted with woeful precision.

Still it must be remembered that the Israelite is a brother man to whom we must extend the hand of fellowship in the race of life. The spirit of the Gospel is in unison with the spirit of the age in this, that it accords to man the right to follow the promptings of his conscience. The Jew may be the victim of fanaticism; he may be urged to follow in the footsteps of his fathers by a blind prejudice which he is unable to control, but surely in the light of the nineteenth century the man should be branded as a barbarian who will meet his prejudices with a derisive scorn. Kindness and Christian charity are the keys to the human heart; and while we supplicate Heaven to-day let us ask our Divine Master to cast a beam from his divine countenance on the

OBDURATE HEART OF THE JEW.

Let us supplicate Him to break down the idol of Mammon which they kneel before and to implant in their souls the tree of free gospel liberty.

It is a reproach to Christianity and a blight on the fair name of the Christian ministry that the descendants of God's own people, who to-day largely represent the wealth and power of the age, should be allowed to slumber in meaningless dreams of the pagan past while so much time and labor are expended in endeavors to win Catholics and other infidels to the fold. The reverend gentleman paid a marked compliment to the enterprise and ability of the Jewish people, and expressed a hope that an organized effort would soon be made to redeem them from the galling slavery of conscience in which they were so deplorably held.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"Wanderers from the Fold"—Sermon by the Rev. C. C. Foote.

In West Twenty-eighth street, four doors from Broadway, is an unpretentious looking edifice which is used by a sect of Christians who style themselves the Church of Christ, and whose creed is the teachings of Holy Writ. Entering the visitor finds himself in a spacious hall of unusual height, cool even in the dog days, and lighted by stained glass windows in the roof. Ample accommodation exists for the congregation, the seats are well cushioned and the acoustic qualities of the hall are excellent.

The services yesterday morning were, as usual, simple in the extreme, and from that reason all the more impressive. At their conclusion the pastor, the Rev. C. C. Foote, took his text from Isaiah liii., 6—"All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way, and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all." The reverend gentleman adverted first to the whole of the chapter from which the text is taken, being a prophecy of Christ's sufferings. The verse quoted gives the reason why our Saviour had to bear our sins on the cross.

WE HAD WANDERED FROM GOD.

The charge against us in the text was not that men were not good to each other and moral, but that they had forgotten God and did not treat Him as children should a parent. This forgetfulness was the foundation of our falling into other sins. The speaker would give his hearers a few milestones, so that they could perceive how far they had wandered away. We do not take time to think about God as we do an absent or departed friend. We go to the graves of our dear ones in the cemetery, weep over them, think of them, pray for them: but do we in a like manner think of our dead Christ? We do not study how to please Him as we do an earthly friend. One of the beauties of social life is that people try to please each other and make their friends happy. God, our greatest friend, is too often, nearly always, forgotten. Do we go to God in prayer as we ought, or do we forget Him? Is not prayerfulness but little heeded among us, and an appeal for help to the highest of all powers too often forgotten? Children go to their earthly parents to ask advice, help, encouragement, favors; but are we not all children of God, and should we not look to our heavenly Father? We always value and read letters from absent friends. Have we not an absent friend in the Lord, and have we not the best of memories of Him—Holy Writ? Do we read it as we con the epistles of those who have gone before or who are away? It is not our aim to try to honor God by keeping his commandments. This shows us that we have drifted farther to sea than we would have supposed. We obey our parents' commands, the laws of our country and municipal ordinances; but God's commandments are for many of us as if never written. In turning from God we chose our own ways. The great question is when the last sad hour comes, will we be satisfied with what we ourselves have achieved unassisted? If we cannot answer it satisfactorily let us accept offered grace. In conclusion the pastor said that it was to bring back His sheep to His fold that our Saviour suffered the pangs of Calvary. We have many evidences of the love He bore us and the means which God ordained for our salvation. The willing heart, when properly instructed, accepts this offer as the drowning man accepts aid. With Christ our portion we shall be enabled to make Heaven our home at last. The glorious old hymn—

Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee.
Let the water and the blood,
From thy riven side which flowed,

was then sung, when the weekly communion was administered to the whole congregation. This rite is considered a most solemn one by the sect in question, and in its celebration it is specially charged that neither the blood of the martyrs Stephen, Paul nor Peter can save us. The only vicarious or sacrificial death was Christ's—his virtue rests in his divinity.

A visit to this church will repay the curious, the devout and the sceptic. Its congregation numbers over 400, and is composed of some of our most respectable and influential citizens.

CHURCH OF THE PHARISEES.

Farewell Sermon by the Rev. C. B. Smyth—Applause in the Church—Scenes and Incidents Among the Puritanical Brethren—The Church Crowded Beyond the Doors—Grotesque Views Upon Gin and Milk.

By the united votes of the plebs and presbyters of this church the Rev. Mr. Smyth was a week ago divorced from his congregation. No greater act of bigotry, intolerance and fanaticism has occurred in this city outside Bedlam for years past. People have fondly hoped that thumbscrews, jackboots and scavengers' daughters and all the kindred vulgar instruments of torture for conscience' sake were decently laid away in the public museums to instruct us quietly in the humbling lesson that a few centuries back our common forefathers were, if judged by ecclesiastical history, nothing less than barbarians. It cannot be pretended that it was religion that lit the fires in Smithfield and at Geneva. It was savagery, pure and unmitigated. Yet the same principle which burned Servetus because his philosophy on the Holy Trinity did not agree in all particulars with that of Mr. John Calvin, has deprived, in New York—hitherto regarded as the centre of freedom of thought and religious liberty—the Rev. C. B. Smyth of his pulpit and his living. Nothing more absurd than the persecution to which the Rev. Mr. Smyth has been subjected has yet occurred in the church annals of New York. His "sin" was that he "broke bread" to two literary brothers, and, to use the vulgar jargon of the *Sun* newspaper, had "four fingers of gin and milk" himself upon a Sabbath on which he was worked very hard. For this he was tried. He was acquitted; yet he was censured. In other words, in the parlance of a certain Irish magistrate, he was told, "You are not guilty; but don't do it any more." Then the fury of a few fanatics, hot and helpless as molten lead, went in for "unfrocking" him, and this was done on the Napoleonic idea of a *plebiscitum*. Mr. Smyth's friends did not come up to the light when the black balls were being used against him; so the majority said "Yes," and the pastor was severed from his people.

Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Smyth pronounced his

FAREWELL SERMON.

Long before the hour of service the Welsh Congregational chapel was full. Every seat being occupied, people began to fill up the passages; and, these being choked, they jammed at the doors and distended their ears in the vestibules, that they might catch the words of the preacher. There was no ventilation in the church, so the sermon was heard while the listeners wept from every pore and the fans of the ladies vied with the cambrics of the gentlemen.

He took his text from the Acts of the Apostles, xi., 7—"Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow:" and said, "Behold," says the wise man, 'how great a fire a small spark kindleth." As the sturdy oak that braves the storms of centuries drives its roots deeper, stretches out its branches more widely and puts forth a more profuse and luxurious foliage the more it is combated, springs from an acorn; as rivers rise from playful little mountain rivulets, which, uniting, form a majestic volume, flowing on in sturdy pride to the ocean, so the present excitement rose from a small and comparatively insignificant beginning. It was not necessary for him to go over the ground again. All these things—the trial, the article, the later proceedings have all been fully and accurately reported in the metropolitan press. So far as the reports were concerned, nothing, he thought, could be desired for the purposes of truth. And as to editorial comments they were, whether favorable or unfavorable to him, nothing more than the free discussion of a public matter, and were justified by freedom of speech and the customs of a free country. Besides this,

A POINT OF HONOR

restrained him. They all knew the fact. The future they would learn from advertisements in the public papers. The large assemblage present testified to the interest taken in this matter. The crowded audience was not alone respectable, but intellectual. He could not but notice that

THE UNFAIR SEX

was so largely represented, and that they had such a cheering sprink

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Papal Council Debating Infallibility.

Cabinet Reconstruction in France.

ROME.

The Debate on Infallibility.

ROME, May 14, via PARIS, May 15, 1870.

In the Ecumenical Council yesterday the discussion of the Lesser Catechism was closed.

The debate on the primacy and infallibility of the Pope commences to-day. The ultra-montane party have great confidence in the result and believe all will be finished within a month.

About 100 members have given formal notice that they will oppose more or less radically the proposed definition of infallibility.

FRANCE.

Parliament and the Cabinet.

PARIS, May 15, 1870.

The Corps Législatif will reassemble next Tuesday.

Nothing has been decided in regard to the constitution of the new Cabinet.

The Minister of Public Instruction.

PARIS, May 15, 1870.

It is reported that M. Edouard Laboulaye has accepted office in the new Cabinet as Minister of Public Instruction. The appointment is well received, as M. Laboulaye is very popular in Paris.

A Revolutionary Light in Flicker.

PARIS, May 15, 1870.

M. Bancel, the well known radical deputy, is very ill, and his life is despaired of.

ENGLAND.

The Press Fund Banquet.

LONDON, May 15, 1870.

The annual Press Fund dinner was given last night. William Henry Smith, M. P., presided, and Lord Houghton was the orator of the occasion.

ITALY.

A University Lesson.

FLORENCE, May 15, 1870.

The University of Naples has been closed owing to the disorderly conduct of the students.

CUBA.

Captured Cannon—Spanish Clemency—Stories of More Rebels Seeing the Error of Their Ways.

HAVANA, May 15, 1870.

The cannon recently captured in the Middle Department have arrived in Havana and were to-day taken through the streets in triumph.

A number of ladies in Trinidad were recently sentenced to imprisonment, but through the intercession of the American Consul at Trinidad the Captain General has commuted their punishment to exile.

The insurgent leader Manuel Caridad, with one cannon and forty men, all armed, voluntarily surrendered at Camarones. Caridad and some of his men tendered their services to the government and were permitted to assist the troops in their search for other insurgents. In consequence of this surrender two hundred persons have presented themselves for pardon to the authorities in the Trinidad jurisdiction.

RED RIVER.

Departure of Dominion Troops for Red River.

COLLINGWOOD, (Canada), May 15, 1870.

The steamer Chicora left here last night with 100 troops and a full cargo of government stores for the Red River expedition. She also takes a number of horses to cart stores across the portage at Sault St. Marie, at which point she will be due about Monday noon.

THE INDIANS.

Fighting Begun in Wyoming—Seven Indians Killed—A Kansas Settler's Family Massacred.

CHICAGO, May 15, 1870.

A communication was received in this city yesterday from Brevet Major Jordan, of Company D, Second United States cavalry, commanding at Atlantic Gulch, near Atlantic City, Wyoming Territory, stating that on the morning of the 4th instant some of his men discovered parties of Indians, with stolen stock, prowling around the post. Taking a detachment of men the commanding officer started for the Indians, when a fight ensued, during which two Indians were killed and several wounded, with no loss to the soldiers, and all the stolen stock was recovered. The Indians beat a retreat and were hotly pursued by the troops, and a running fight was kept up pretty much all day. Five more Indians were slain and a large number wounded. The victory on the part of the soldiers was complete. Lieutenant Stanbaugh was killed and Sergeant Brown seriously injured.

A war party of the Ogallalahs, dressed in clothing furnished by the government, called at the cabin of a settler living on the Nebraska river, 120 miles north of Sioux City, Iowa, and while shaking hands with the man's wife shot her, then killed her little son, and took her daughter, aged three years, a prisoner. The husband escaped. The excitement in that region is very great, and it is fear.d it will be depopulated. Loud calls are made for Sheridan and Baker.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

There is another fire burning in the mountains opposite Poughkeepsie.

Ralph Hervey, the oldest inhabitant of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged ninety-five years, died yesterday.

The body of a man was found in the Hudson, near Peekskill, N. Y., yesterday morning. On his coat was a fireman's badge, inscribed "Protection, No. 5."

A fire last night in Canal street, Chicago, destroyed property to the amount of $75,000, $50,000 of which is sustained by N. L. Hale & Brother, furniture manufacturers.

Senator Ames, of Mississippi, is stopping in Lowell, Mass., at the house of General Butler. His marriage with Miss Blanche Butler takes place probably in July.

The death of Theodore Clay, a son of Henry Clay, who for fifty years has been an inmate of the Lexington, Ky, Lunatic Asylum, is announced.

The square bound by Stanfield, Crape, Love and Marigny streets, New Orleans, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $30,000; insurance small and in home companies.

The stable of Budd Doble, the well known horse trainer and sporting man, in Kittenhouse square, Philadelphia, was burned last night. The large and valuable stock of horses was rescued.

On Friday afternoon some boys in Portland, Conn., were playing with an old musket. John Tannon carelessly pointed it at Patrick Curtin, pulled the trigger and the gun went off, blowing off the top of Curtin's head. He lived in an unconscious state for two hours. Tannon was so troubled at the result of his carelessness that he jumped into the river and drowned himself.

Further particulars of the fiendish outrage upon two girls at Ludlow, Kan., last Tuesday night, have been received. The names of the five men are:—William Ryan, Stephenson county, Ill.; Patrick Starr, Essex county, N. Y.; Patsy Riley, Taunton, Mass.; Richard Pelbin, St. Louis; Alexander Matthews, Canada. The man now in jail is named Patrick Kelly, and the one shot by his companions Robert Wright.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 15, 1870.

The following are the prices of merchandise at the close of the market on Saturday, May 14:—

Sugar—Nearly all the estates have finished grinding, and, notwithstanding the foreign advices, there is a large business doing. Prices are unchanged. Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 5,5,000 boxes, 26,000 hogsheads. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 36,000 boxes, of which 12,000 boxes were to the United States; 7,000 hogsheads, of which 2,600 were to the United States. Bacon steady, at 19½c. Butter dull, at 24c. a 32c. Coal on steady; in tins, 4½ reals per gallon. Flour steady at $9 25 a $10 25. Hams active, American salted, 22c.; American sugar cured, 25c. Lard steady. Lumber firm for white pine, at $27 50 per M.; pitch pine steady at $26 per M. Potatoes quiet, at $2 50 a $3. Tallow steady at 12½c. Cooperage steady. Freights active, but a fall in prices to the United States is expected; per box of sugar to the United States, $1; per hogshead of sugar to United States, $4 a $4 50; per hogshead of molasses, $3 a $3 50; per ton to Falmouth and orders, 35s. a 40s.; per ton to France direct, 46 francs.

WISCONSIN.

Another Kerosene Horror—Burning of the Steamer War Eagle and of the Railroad Depot at Lacrosse—Two Lives Lost.

LACROSSE, May 15, 1870.

Early this morning a barrel of kerosene oil was leaking on board the steamer War Eagle, and a man tried to stop the leakage, when a boy passed along with a lantern. As he got opposite the kerosene the bottom of his lantern fell and set fire to the kerosene, and the steamer was soon enveloped in flames, which communicated to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway depot and elevator buildings, which were also consumed. In consequence of a report that there were eight barrels of powder in the hold of the steamer it was impossible to get the men to work to extinguish the fire. The boat was full of passengers, who made their escape from the hurricane deck by jumping into the river. As far as learned only two persons were drowned—a negro employed on the boat and a lad of Lacrosse, name not reported. Everything on the boat was lost and all the freight in the depot consumed. Not a single thing was saved. The damage is very heavy, but cannot be estimated at present.

LOUISIANA.

Interesting Experiments in Telegraphing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1870.

An experiment over the Western Union Telegraph Company's wires, of working long circuits through a number of repeaters, was tried to-day with remarkable success. Mr. R. C. Duncan, chief operator here, sent through nine repeaters—one at Rome, Ga.; Lynchburg, Va.; New York city, Pittsburg; two at Cincinnati, one at St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis, the writing returning to New Orleans almost as clearly as when leaving the office, having passed through eighteen States and over 4,800 miles of wire and the electric current traversing the distance in about three-quarters of a second. The writing was translated as rapidly as on ordinary short wires. Plaister's Cove was also in direct connection and worked finely.

The weather is clear throughout the States and provinces.

THE OLD STORY.

Defalcation in the Office of the North German Consul in This City—Absconding of a Clerk.

It is is the old story still; it repeats itself daily—temptation first and inevitable ruin afterwards. It is but seldom that a week passes in which the public do not hear through the columns of the HERALD of the clerks honored and trusted by their employers falling an easy prey to the vile tempter, who allures them into sin and crime, either by the intoxicating bowl or through the artifices of corrupted female beauty. A similar case, though somewhat outside of the usual routine, has lately occurred in this city, and its unusual character consists principally in the circumstance that the suffering employer shrinks from all publicity and firmly declines to take any steps for the punishment of the confessed culprit, on account of his relations in Europe, who are said to rank among the best families of Prussia. And it is for this reason that the name of the defaulter is even now withheld from publication.

He was a clerk in the office of Dr. Johannes Roesing, Consul General of the North German Union in this city. As such it had become a branch of his duties to receive, receipt for and enter into proper books such moneys as citizens of North Germany residing in this country deposited for various purposes with the Consul General. On Saturday, May 7, the clerk spoken of being absent for a moment, a lady called, produced a receipt for 600 Prussian thalers in gold, and wished the money returned to her. The clerk not being at his desk, the Consul General himself took the receipt and began to compare it with the entries in the books. But no entry corresponding with this particular receipt could be found. The receipt itself, however, was recognized as being in the handwriting of the absent clerk having charge of this department. Dr. Roesing requested the lady to call again on Monday morning, and she left. Shortly afterwards the clerk returned, and was immediately asked by the Consul why no entry had been made of that sum of money. Being thus abruptly surprised he at once confessed that when he received the 600 thalers from the lady he was very much pressed for money, and to relieve himself from annoyance by creditors he appropriated the amount to his own use. He stated, however, that he had sufficient means to replace the sum by Monday morning, and he was allowed that term of grace. But Monday came, and the hours passed on to the near approach of the close of the business day, and yet the young, handsome, elegant and stylish clerk failed to put in an appearance. An investigation of the books, however, had been had, and it was ascertained, to the great consternation of the Consul General, that the amount of the young man's defalcations will exceed $5,000 in gold. Of the whereabouts of the defaulter himself nothing seems to be known; he has not been seen in the city since the Saturday which revealed his crime. It is said that wine and women and his general tendency to extravagance had goaded him on to his fall. The depositors will lose nothing.

SUNDAY STABBING AFFRAYS.

Bridget Hand, aged twenty-two years, residing at 206 West Thirty-seventh street, was arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning by officer Stinton, of the Twentieth precinct, upon complaint of her husband, Nicholas, charged with stabbing him in the back of the head with a large dirk knife on Saturday night, injuring him severely. The prisoner stated her husband struck her first and she was acting in self-defence. Committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

George Thorn, aged twenty-one, residing at 226 West Eleventh street, was also arraigned by officer Gettinge, of the Ninth precinct, upon complaint of George Dingman, of 53 Tenth avenue, charged with stabbing him five times with some sharp instrument, on Saturday night, inflicting severe and dangerous wounds. Thorn stated he was intoxicated at the time of the affray, had no knife with him and does not know what happened. Committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Peter Forrester, charged with beating Francis Fragner in the liquor saloon of the former, No. 5 Greenwich avenue, on Saturday night, with a club, was arraigned by officer Ward, of the Ninth precinct, and discharged, the injured man failing to appear against him.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Irwin.

A telegram from Pittsburg reports the death on Saturday of Mr. Thomas Irwin. He was born in Pennsylvania in the latter part of the last century, received a fair education, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He soon after entered actively into politics as a democrat, was elected to several local offices at various times and became quite influential in the western part of Pennsylvania where he resided. In 1828 he was elected a Representative in Congress and served from 1829 to 1831. On the expiration of his term he was appointed by President Jackson United States Judge for the Western district of Pennsylvania, a position he held for many years. On leaving the bench he returned to private life and never after took a prominent part in politics.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENTS.

About four P. M. yesterday, as Mr. Robert White and family, of Forty-third street and Eleventh avenue, were driving along Harlem lane, in the vicinity of 110th street, their horses became alarmed and rushed along the road at frightful rapidity until the vehicle met an obstruction and was overturned, throwing the occupants to the ground. Fortunately none of the family were injured, although the wagon was badly damaged.

At half-past four P. M. yesterday a team of horses driven by Mr. J. Mills, of 51 Ann street, while passing along Eighth avenue, near 142d street, took fright and ran away. In their headlong speed they collided with a wagon going in the opposite direction, containing Mr. and Mrs. Hogan, of 139 Amity street. Mrs. Hogan was thrown from the wagon and slightly injured.

THE NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, May 15, 1870.

Yesterday was the fifth and last day of the spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association. The weather was delightful, the track in good order and the racing exciting. The first race was for the Maxwell House Stake, for three year olds, two mile heats, $25 entrance, play or pay, the Maxwell House to add $400. Eight horses were entered, but six of that number paid forfeit, thus leaving but two horses in the contest. The following is a summary:—

Zeb. Ward's b. c. Helmet, by Lexington, dam Nubia	2	1	1
W. G. Harding's ch. f. Vidette, by Vandal, dam Fannie G.	1	2	2

Time, 3:47¼—3:44¼—3:52¾.

Vidette was the favorite.

The second race was for the Association Purse, of $400, mile heats, three in five. The following is the result:—

Smith's ch. c. by Bonnie Scotland	1	1	1
Paul's ch. g. Morgan Scout, by John Morgan	2	2	2
Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Lulu Coman, by Meteor	3	3	3

Time—1:47, 1:50—1:51¾.

Morgan Scout was the favorite. The betting on both races was heavy, and large sums of money changed hands.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE

The Second Race Won by the Sappho.

A "Back Out" on the Part of the Cambria.

The Cambria Signals "Dead Beat or No Race," and Remains Motionless.

Sweep of the Sappho to Claim the Prize.

LONDON, May 15, 1870.

The second of the three races between the yachts Sappho and Cambria was won yesterday by the former, owing to the virtual "backing out" of the Cambria.

The following is taken from an English account of the affair:—

The Cambria, with her new bowsprit lengthened two and a half feet, to accommodate a larger working jib, proceeded outside Nab Light shortly after four o'clock Saturday morning, in tow of the Vectis.

The Sappho had already arrived there, towed by the Gem.

The wind was blowing off shore, west-southwest, with considerable sea, though less than was anticipated.

The Cambria signalled to the umpires her preference for a triangular course, but they refused to grant it. The Cambria then accepted a proposal to sail sixty miles to the windward, the course to be around Cherbourg breakwater by the western entrance. Mr. Ashbury won the toss and took the weather station, and everything was ready for the start.

The warning gun was fired at 7:20 A. M.

Presently the Cambria signalled, "This is not a dead beat to windward;" and the answer was returned, "This is the best the umpires can do, being only half a point off the wind."

The Cambria then flung out the signal, "Dead beat, or no race."

She was ordered to take her station, but refused.

At forty-five minutes past seven o'clock in the morning, Dunnose bearing west-northwest, eight miles off, while the Cambria was lying dead, the American yacht swept by under full headway. The starting gun was fired, but Mr. Ashbury's yacht remained motionless.

The Sappho stood to the windward, with a steamer following and signalling the course as before. Loud cheers were given on board the American yacht as she bore away to claim the prize, accompanied by the Dauntless.

The Cambria at last commenced to move, and followed a short distance; then tacking, she returned to Cowes.

The Dauntless soon after arrived at Cowes.

There was a splendid breeze. The Sappho behaved superbly, shipping little water.

A Cambria Protest Expected.

LONDON, May 15—P. M.

A protest against giving the prize in the international yacht race to the Sappho is expected on the part of Mr. Ashbury.

Yachting Notes.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club proposes to give the union regatta this season in the fall instead of early in the summer. The great excitement that will pervade yachting when the Cambria arrives, it is believed, will prove a healthy accompaniment to such a confederated contest. Separate prizes will be given to the successful schooners, and the arrangements will be liberal in all particulars.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club start on a cruise at eight o'clock this morning for Riker's Island. The yachts leave the anchorage at Greenpoint, Long Island, at eight A. M. Dinner is to be served in a sumptuous style at two dollars per head, and the prospects are that it will be a very pleasant affair.

There is to be a general meeting of the New York Yacht Club on the 19th day of May at its club house, Clifton, Staten Island. The business will comprise the election of members and such other matters as may be brought to the attention of the body. Dinner at six P. M. is one of the most important specifications in the notice.

Mr. Franklin A. Osgood, owner of the Magic, is a brave, courageous and bold seaman. He goes for every stitch of canvas aloft in a stiff breeze, and would himself get in the weather rigging if it would accelerate the Magic's speed.

The Fleetwing has just arrived in the city, and is being refitted inside and outside. Mr. George A. Osgood will spread all the sail she can carry this season, and the second schooner of the ocean race of 1856 will leave some mark of marine prowess in the indelible history of American yachting.

Gentlemen just returned from England report that the Dauntless is in fine trim, and is getting ready for the ocean race with the Cambria. Among the gentlemen who will be guests of the owner on the passage will be Judge Gunning S. Bedford, of this city.

Vice Commodore Pect has given orders to have his sloop Nimbus, now lying at Nyack, put in readiness for sea. The Nimbus has been considerably altered, and it is believed will prove a hard yacht to conquer. At any rate she has a thorough-going yachtman in her owner.

The Vivid sloop is a new born babe, just folded to the breast of Neptune. Mr. Sawyer, her owner, has been putting her wire rigging on the stretch, and she will soon be able to try her qualities. The Vivid has been built upon new principles, and her model is the production of her owner. She belongs to the Brooklyn and Atlantic clubs. Have an eye to her future.

ROWING.

The Hudson Amateur Rowing Association will have its grand opening day on Wednesday, May 18, 1870. Preparations are active for the day and the occasion is to be a grand one, with exciting races and good eating and drinking. The following is the order:—

The annual review of the clubs comprising this association will take place on the 18th day of May.

Coxswains of crews will report to the Commodore at Pleasant Valley at one o'clock P. M., ready for review, and assume position in line according to the priority of their club organization. After review the Commodore will offer a suitable prize for a race in single sculls, open boats, seventeen feet; open only to members who have never won a single scull race.

A first class dinner will be served immediately after the race; assessment two dollars per man.

The Quick Club will have a barge and crew in waiting for the use of the Commodore during the review.

Should the day named prove stormy the opening will be postponed to the first fair day following.

RATES OF WHARFAGE.

The bill passed at the last session of the Legislature increasing the rates of wharfage in this city and Brooklyn was signed by Governor Hoffman on the 6th inst., and it became a law on that day. The following is the act as it has been issued from the office of the Secretary of State:—

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful to charge and receive within the cities of New York and Brooklyn wharfage and dockage at the following rates, viz:—From every vessel that uses or makes fast to any pier, wharf or bulkhead within said cities, or makes fast to any vessel lying at such pier, wharf or bulkhead, or to any other vessel lying outside of such vessel, for every day or part of a day, as follows—from every vessel of 200 tons burden and under, two cents per ton, and from every vessel over 200 tons burden, two cents per ton for each of the first 200 tons and one-half of one cent per ton for every additional ton, except that all canal boats navigating the canals in this State, and vessels known as North river barges shall pay the same rates as heretofore, and the class of sailing vessels now known as lighters, shall be at one half the first above rates; but every other vessel making fast to a vessel lying at any pier, wharf or bulkhead within said cities, or to another vessel outside of such vessel, or at anchor within any slip or basin when not receiving or discharging cargo or ballast, one half the first above rates, and no boat or vessel shall pay less than fifty cents for a day, or part of a day; and from every vessel or floating structure other than those used for transportation of freight or passengers, double the first above rates; and every vessel that shall leave a pier, wharf, bulkhead, slip or basin without first paying the wharfage or dockage due thereon, after being demanded of the owner, consignee or person in charge of the vessel, shall be liable to pay double the rates established by this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for the owners or lessee of any pier, wharf or bulkhead within the cities of New York and Brooklyn, to charge and collect the sum of five cents per ton on all goods, merchandise and materials remaining on the pier, wharf or bulkhead, owned or leased by him, for every day after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time such goods, merchandise and materials shall have been left or deposited on such piers, wharf or bulkhead, and the same shall be a lien thereon.

THE SOLDIERS' RETREAT.

Visit of the Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic to the Soldiers' Retreat, Ward's Island.

During the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, asking for an appropriation of $300,000 to build a Soldiers' Home. This was objected to on the ground that there was one already on Ward's Island, where the invalids were treated with that consideration they deserve. With a view of testing this the Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic determined to visit the institution and see for themselves if it really was what it pretended to be. Yesterday was chosen to pay the visit, and through the kindness of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections their steamer was placed at the disposal of the Council, which consisted of Colonel E. B. Lansing, Commander of the State; Colonel J. L. Farley, Colonel G. F. Hopper, Colonel Marshall and Major George D. Weeks. These gentlemen invited to assist in the inspection Colonel Pott, Colonel J. Whitehouse Byron, Colonel C. Aufenger, Major S. C. Clobridge and Captain L. B. Rowan; Commissioners Bell and Fleur, of the Board of Charities and Corrections, and Commissioner of Emigration Wells; Sir Stafford Northcote, lady and son; Dudley Field, Jr. and lady, and several others were of the party.

The steamer Minnehannock left with its precious burden about twelve o'clock noon, and, steaming up the river, arrived in a short time at the landing, Ward's Island. Disembarking, the party proceeded to the Soldier's Retreat, a rather pleasant looking brick building, one wing of which is occupied as an inebriate asylum.

The veterans, many of them disabled—wanting an arm or a leg, or both—were prepared for the visit, and stood each man in his own doorway of those who had rooms to themselves, and those in the large room remained by their bedsteads. Among these the officers went, talking to the most intelligent looking, asking them questions as to how they were treated, was their food good, &c. To these questions the invariable answer was that they were very well treated, got good food and plenty of it. Your reporter, in questioning one fine-looking old man, with a good, intelligent face, was told that the supper and breakfast were not enough to satisfy any appetite, but that the dinner was pretty fair. The sleeping arrangements are really admirable, the utmost cleanliness everywhere prevails and the ventilation is most thorough.

The investigation was most searching, and the officers all seemed deeply interested in the work they had in hand. Colonel Marshall, a fine, soldierly-looking man, engaged many of the soldiers in conversation, and heard their story of the working of the establishment. Colonel J. W. Byron, who some time ago made himself prominent in the cause of Cuban liberty, also took a great deal of interest in the welfare of the veterans. After going through the different wards, the officers expressed themselves well pleased with the manner in which the soldiers were treated, but, believing it to be only useful to those soldiers whose residence is in the city and county of New York, they considered that it was imperative on the State to erect a suitable home for the numerous soldiers throughout the State, who necessarily cannot avail themselves of the retreat on Ward's Island.

Another objection is that, being under the direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the taint of pauperism, which attaches itself to the inmates, is revolting to the spirit of many brave men who are now suffering from the effects of wounds received in the service of their country, but who would not enter this asylum.

Commissioner Bell showed the party through the building and afterwards through the Inebriate Asylum. Thence by boat they proceeded to Randall's Island, went through the Orphan Asylum, the Foundling Hospital and the Department for Idiots. Then by boat again to Blackwell's Island. The Lunatic Asylum was visited, and the Workhouse. Here a slight collation of sandwiches and the "wine of the country," as Mr. Bell called Bourbon, was prepared and partaken of by all with an appetite sharpened by the salt up the river.

The lunch being disposed of, the Hospital for Incurables was visited, and finally the Penitentiary. From here the boat was taken for the city, and, all being on board, she started. On the way down Colonel Lansing made a short address to Commissioner Bell, thanking him for his attentions during their inspection, and stating his ideas that a State asylum was necessary for the soldiers. Mr Bell responded in a very happy manner, and seemed to agree in the opinion that the Soldiers' Retreat on Ward's Island was insufficient as a State institution. On arriving at Twenty-sixth street the party landed and dispersed amid general expressions of enjoyment of their trip.

One of the lady prison officials, on being shown Alick Frear, expressed surprise that such a little man could be such a big democrat.

SHOO FLY JUSTICE.

The Assault on Mrs. Walters by Mrs. Murray—Cause—Singing Shoo, Fly—A Magisterial Dogberry—Investigation of the Case by Coroner Rollins.

The particulars of the brutal assault on Mrs. Julia Walters, of 315 East Eighth street, reference to which has heretofore been made in the HERALD, were developed yesterday before Coroner Rollins at the City Hall. According to the testimony of Mrs. Walker, mother of the injured woman, there was no provocation for the outrage, and the only excuse Mrs. Murray, the assailant, seemed to have was that Mrs. Walters' light-hearted little daughter, Almira, twelve years of age, was going up stairs singing "Shoo, Fly," but not to the annoyance of any one. The innocent little girl, who was badly beaten, is now suffering from the effects of the violence; and when her mother and sister came to the rescue they were badly beaten, and in the case of Mrs. Walters it is feared with fatal results.

Soon after the occurrence Mrs. Murray was taken before Justice Scott, of the Essex Market Police Court, but he declined to detain her on the complaint of the girl who had been beaten, and threatened to require all parties concerned to give bail to keep the peace if they came before him again.

Below will be found the main points presented in the testimony taken before Coroner Rollins.

Elizabeth Walker, of 313 Eighth street, deposed that she is the mother of Mrs. Julia Walters, the injured woman; on the evening of the 4th inst. Almira, the youngest daughter of the witness, twelve years of age, came home singing, "Shoo, fly, don't bodder me, I'm hungry and want my tea," which she was in the habit of doing almost every time she entered the house; on the third landing the little girl was assaulted by Mrs. Murray, who occupied the floor below; hearing her sister scream Mrs. Walters ran to her assistance, crying out, "Almira is killed!" The witness hastened down and asked Mrs. Murray why she had committed the assault, but, without replying, Mrs. Murray, who was partially intoxicated, caught the witness violently by the hair. Mrs. Walker then called to her son George, then up stairs and as he came down Mrs. Murray struck him with a pail; Mrs. Walters then said, "Oh, George, she will kill mother!" to which Mrs. Murray replied, "Yes, and I'll kill you, too!" at the same time striking Mrs. Walters in the abdomen and on the head, injuring her terribly. She was carried up stairs and Dr. Buckley called to attend her, who said she was suffering from concussion of the brain, and in his opinion her child was dead. Since that time Mrs. Walters has had fainting fits and convulsions. On Thursday evening she was delivered of a male child, since which time she has been in a semi-conscious condition, unable to recognize her friends only for a few moments. Up to the time the assault was committed Mrs. Walker had never spoken to Mrs. Murray, and no cause is known for the outburst of passion and violence on the part of Mrs. Murray. George and John Walker, sons of the first witness, corroborated her testimony in every important particular. Dr. Place, who was summoned to give his evidence, not appearing, the further investigation of the case was adjourned till to-day. In the meantime Coroner Rollins ordered the rearrest of Mrs. Murray. Mrs. Walters is not yet twenty years of age and a native of this city.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

An effort is now being made to ascertain the views of the members of the Mercantile Library Association in regard to the opening of their reading room on Sundays. This is a measure which appeals strongly to the many members of the library who are so situated as to have no pleasant place wherein to spend the leisure time allotted to them on Sundays, and deserves an earnest support. It has been stated that the officers of the library have not the power to carry out these views—that it rests with the Clinton Hall trustees. The Clinton Hall Association, however, are only the custodians of the property of the Mercantile Library Association, and are bound to furnish them all necessary accommodation. It rests with the officers of the library to set the days and hours when the rooms shall be opened. Besides, the Clinton Hall trustees have always shown a desire to promptly assist the library in extending its sphere of usefulness. It only needs that the reform ticket, headed by Mr. Peter Voorhis, be elected by a handsome majority to secure their co-operation in this. AN OLD MEMBER.

A PUGNACIOUS ROBBER in NEWARK.

On Saturday John Stratleman, a workman in the employ of Bates, Wheaton & Co., of Newark, N. J., by a clever dodge secured payment of his week's pay twice. On the second occasion in addition to getting the double pay he made a grab for the cash on the desk in the office, but was opposed by the clerk, Mr. Berry, whom he assaulted and then fled, dropping the money he had snatched up. Subsequently, as alleged, he entered a saloon in River street, cracked a German's sconce there, stole his hat and coat and then cleared out. He was arrested and required to furnish bail in $500 for his appearance to answer two charges of robbery. He claims to have been drunk.

WASHINGTON.

Italian Interest in American Affairs—Mr. Field's Pacific Cable Scheme—Text of Senator Sumner's Civil Rights Bill—Advance of the Pacific Coast Indians in Civilization.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1870.

Italian Interest in American Progress.

Minister George P. Marsh, in an unofficial letter dated Legation of the United States, Florence, April 6, addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, says:—

I received this morning the valuable packet of documents you had the kindness to send me and the letter which accompanied them, for both of which I am extremely obliged to you. I shall present this set to the Società Geografica Italiana, an exceedingly active and flourishing institution, which is fast collecting a valuable library, and will give the best destination and care to any future publications with which you may favor me. There is a great eagerness in Italy for information in regard to our material resources, our commerce, our industry and our finances, and I think the distribution of documents containing such information among the public institutions and the statesmen of Italy is a real service to this country, and at the same time is calculated to place our government and its institutions in a very favorable light in public opinion here.

Mr. Field's Pacific Cable Scheme.

Arguments in favor of the proposed oceanic Pacific cable were delivered last week by Cyrus W. Field before the Committees on Public Lands and Foreign Relations of the Senate and House, and the Senate Committee on Commerce. The enterprise is warmly commended by the President, General Sherman, Vice Admiral Porter and other members of the government, and by many of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, of both political parties, favorable to the development of American commerce in the East. The distances, in nautical miles, by the proposed line are as follows:—From San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, 2,080; thence to Midway Islands, 1,140; thence to Yokohama, Japan, 2,200; thence to Shanghae, 1,935 miles. To this is to be added one-sixth of the whole to make statute miles (1,026 miles), and also the usual twenty per cent allowance for slack in paying out cable (1,320 miles), making the total length of cable required to connect San Francisco, Cal., with the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China 9,121 miles. It is said the Committee on Foreign Relations are unanimous in giving $500,000 a year for twenty years, instead of lands.

Decline of American Commerce.

A controversy exists between the shipbuilding interests and Captain Codman, who advocates free ships. This gentleman denies that he is either a Scotchman or a secessionist, as has been charged, and says he is only honestly striving for what he considers to be the advantage of American commerce. The Vice Consul at Hamburg (James R. McDonald) in a letter to him says:—

There is only one measure which the Germans fear, and that is the repeal of the law prohibiting the purchase of foreign built vessels. The Bremen line was helped by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to establish a line to Baltimore, and in a short time we will have plenty of American railroad and land companies helping to keep up old lines and to establish new ones to our southern ports, all for the benefit of the foreign flags.

Progress of the Pacific Coast Indians in Civilization.

The Indian Bureau has received a letter from Lieutenant George D. Hill, through the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, in which the writer says, under date of Tulalip, April 5, that the average attendance of the school under his charge may be fairly stated at forty-nine—twenty-six males and twenty-three females—the latter under the care of the Sisters of Charity. They receive a thorough course of instruction in all things pertaining to housekeeping, and the progress they are making reflects much credit upon themselves and the Sisters who supervise them, and are quite reformed in their habits of cleanliness and industry. In the manual labor department they are also progressing, though the clearing of land is extremely laborious for children of their age. It is surprising the amount of work they perform, and the good will with which they go at it is very encouraging. In closing his report he says that some of his old pupils who have married since they left the school and have always conducted themselves properly, and by their industry endeavor to support themselves and families, are, in his opinion, the only Indians from whom any good may be expected, and that if there were some appropriation made for them it would tend to secure the solid success of the future generations among the Indians.

Senator Sumner's Civil Rights Bill.

The following is the text of the bill recently introduced by Senator Sumner, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication,'" passed April 9, 1866:—

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, are entitled to the equal and impartial enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility or privilege furnished by common carriers, whether on land or water; by inn keepers; by licensed owners, managers or lessees of theatres or other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers or other officers of common schools and other public institutions of learning, the same being supported or authorized by law; by trustees or officers of church organizations, cemetery associations and benevolent institutions incorporated by national or State authority; and this right shall not be denied or abridged on any pretence of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person violating the foregoing provision or aiding in its violation or inciting thereto shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in any action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just; and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, and shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; and any corporation, association or individual holding a charter or license under national or State authority violating the aforesaid provision shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit such charter or license; and any person assuming to use, or continuing to act under such charter or license, thus forfeited, or aiding in the same, or inciting thereto, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, and shall be imprisoned not less than three nor more than seven years, and both the corporate and joint property of such corporation or association, and the private property of the several individuals composing the same, shall be held liable for the forfeitures, fines and penalties incurred by the violation of the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the same jurisdiction and powers are hereby conferred, and the same duties enjoined upon the courts and officers of the United States in the execution of this act as are conferred and enjoined upon such courts and officers in sections three, four, five, seven and ten of an act entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish the means for their vindication," passed April 9, 1866, and those sections are hereby made a part of this act, and any of the aforesaid officers failing to institute and prosecute such proceedings herein required shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be disqualified for service as juror in any court, national or State, by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude, provided such person possesses all other qualifications which are by law prescribed; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any person for the reason above named, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, whether national or State, inconsistent with this act, or making any discrimination against any person on account of color by the use of the word "white," is hereby repealed and annulled.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the judges of the several courts, upon which jurisdiction is hereby conferred, to give this act in charge to the Grand Jury of their respective courts at the commencement of each term thereof.

Railroads Through Indian Reservations.

An order has been prepared and will be issued from the Department of the Interior requiring official permission before constructing railroads through Indian reservations.

Decorating Soldiers' Graves in National Cemeteries.

Quartermaster General Meigs has addressed a note to Dr. William T. Collins, Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic, enclosing for his information a copy of the following circular letter, forwarded to officers of the Quartermaster's Department in charge of national cemeteries:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 13, 1870.

SIR—The 29th day of this month having been set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose of decorating the graves of deceased soldiers, you are respectfully directed to cause all work on the national cemeteries under your direction to be suspended on that day, excepting such as is necessary to assist in the preparations for the occasion. You will direct the superintendent or others in charge of the cemeteries to admit all organized processions or parties visiting them for the purpose indicated, and to extend to them necessary facilities so far as in their power. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

THE LATEST JERSEY RAILROAD MURDER.

As intimated in the HERALD yesterday the unfortunate man Bernard O'Conner, whose skull was terribly fractured by the Central Railroad so-called accident at Elizabethport on Saturday, died during Saturday night. It is positively asserted that the man was no flagman

BROADWAY RESCUED.

VETO OF THE ARCADE RAILROAD BILL.

Power of an Independent and Incorruptible Press.

The Herald's Unanswerable Objections to the Swindle Endorsed and Adopted by Governor Hoffman.

The Bill Sent to the Secretary of State Without Executive Approval.

The long agony of Broadway property owners is over; the anxiety of all good citizens is allayed. Supported by newspapers of little circulation and less influence, the projectors of the most gigantic swindle ever bred in the foul atmosphere of political corruption attempted to deceive the public, hoodwink the Executive, invade the rights of thousands of citizens, and fasten upon the great artery of the American metropolis a festering sore. But, undeceived by the clamor of the few obscure papers and persons committed to the swindle, the HERALD opposed the attempted outrage. The result will be found below. Governor Hoffman has vetoed the Arcade abomination bill. The document will be read with interest by all concerned, and approved by the public.

The Arcade Railroad Bill—Objections of the Governor.

The bill entitled "an act to incorporate the New York Arcade Railway and to provide for the construction of a sub-surface railway in the city of New York" was passed during the last hours of the legislative session, and did not reach the Executive Chamber until after the final adjournment of the two Houses. I have given to it careful and deliberate examination and reflection, notwithstanding the labor thrown upon me of considering nearly four hundred other bills sent to me, in like manner, after adjournment.

The professed purpose of this project is to give increased facilities of travel from one extremity of the city to the other and to and from intermediate points. The city of New York is in great need of additional means of transit between that portion of it devoted to business and that occupied chiefly for dwellings. The form of the city is such that its growth can go on only in one direction. At its northern extremity alone can cheap homes be had. The Central Park, the place for the recreation of its citizens, is also at a point remote from the centre of their business. The necessity for additional facilities of transit grows with each year, and any measure which looks to supplying so great a want commends itself to favor with all classes of the community in that city and is entitled to attentive consideration from the authorities of the State. For these reasons and also because of the character of its chief promoters, among whom are such well known and influential citizens as John A. Griswold, of Rensselaer county, and ex-Senator Laban, of Warren county, named in the bill as corporators, I have felt it to be my duty to give especial attention to the proposed plan. The unreserved support which the scheme is receiving from some of the leading journals in the city of New York, doubtless representing a large share of public sentiment, increases the responsibility of my action.

The bill authorizes the fifty-seven persons named in it, or their assigns, to form themselves into a corporation, with a capital of $10,000,000, which may be increased to $25,000,000.

The company are empowered to locate, construct and operate a sub-surface railroad, on which steam is to be the propelling power, from a point in or near the Battery, up Broadway, to Fourteenth street; thence through Union square to Seventeenth street; thence up Broadway to its junction with Eighth avenue and thence to a junction with the Hudson River Railroad. It is not defined where this junction shall be made; it may or may not be at the extreme end of the island. There is also to be a branch, so called, from Union square, up the Fourth avenue, to Harlem river. They are also authorized to enter upon and appropriate any street which crosses the proposed route to the distance of 100 feet, for the purposes of depots, storehouses, light, ventilation or otherwise, restoring the roadway over their excavations in the same manner as over the main line of their railway.

The company is, moreover, authorized to acquire the title to such real estate as may be necessary to enable them to construct, maintain and operate said railway and construct and maintain proper platforms, stairways, station depots and buildings or other property, at such points along said route as may be most convenient and suitable for the ingress and egress of passengers and freight and requisite for the operation of said railway and for proper communication between said platforms, stairways, station depots and buildings. If the owner of any property declines to sell it may be taken against his will and his compensation be fixed by commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court; but the rule for estimating damages and benefits in such instances is by this bill, made a special one, varying from the rule now established in all other like cases. The company are empowered to take, for the purposes above specified, any portion of any public grounds, parks or places along the route—no portion of any public grounds, parks or places so taken to exceed 500 feet in length and 100 feet in width, which dimensions would take in nearly the whole of the Bowling Green. They may also extend the tracks of their railway in open excavations or on the surface from the point of commencement at the southern extremity of Broadway into and through the Battery to a point therein near the South Ferry. It is expressly provided that for any property of the Corporation of the city of New York so taken no compensation shall be awarded or paid.

The bill provides that the railway is to be constructed on the plan, substantially, of the improved Arcade Railroad; no other description is given. No limit is put upon the depth or the width to which the streets may be excavated; the words of the bill are simply—to a sufficient depth and width. Nor is any limit put upon the number of tracks which may be laid side by side, and for which sufficient width is to be taken; the number of tracks permitted by the bill is four or more. The upper roadway and sidewalks are to rest upon iron girders or beams supported by iron tubular columns or masonry, or both; and the surface of the streets is to be, substantially, restored as it was before the excavation. It is provided that the lower sidewalks—nothing being said of the upper ones—shall not be excavated unless with the consent of a majority of the owners owning a majority of the property along the entire proposed route. It is further provided that the vaults now under the streets, built by private owners under license from the city, shall not be appropriated by the company unless with the consent of a majority, not of the vault owners, but of the property owners along the entire line of said railway. In effect, therefore, all the vaults in the most valuable part of Broadway may be appropriated by the company without the consent of any single person among those now occupying them, by means of overwhelming votes from owners along Fourth avenue and other parts of the route where there are no vaults, and who have, consequently, no interest in the question.

The upper sidewalks are to be lessened everywhere six feet in their width, so as to provide an open space for light or ventilation.

Sections nine and ten of the bill provide for cases of interference with sewers, gaspipes and water pipes, and, after putting the expense of any change of these upon the company, give to them the use of streets parallel to their route for the purpose of effecting these changes. The provision for the protection of the people in the accustomed use of gas, water and the sewers, is that the company shall not unreasonably stop this accustomed use.

Section eleven forbids interruption of travel on streets other than Broadway for more than a reasonable time. It also provides that the Commissioner of Public Works may compel the execution of the work in such a manner as not to interfere with the surface of Broadway, except under such conditions and regulations as he may prescribe; but this power of supervision and direction on his part is limited to that portion of the work south of Fourteenth street.

By section nineteen the company is forbidden, until the capital of ten millions is subscribed and twenty per cent thereof paid in, to disturb any ground except below Wall street.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, and all other companies are prohibited from giving permission to any person to do anything to hinder, delay or embarrass the construction of said railway; and it is by the bill made the duty of the Mayor and Common Council, and of all officers of the city Corporation, within their respective departments, to do such acts as may be officially required of them, and needful under this act, to promote the construction of said railway.

I have been thus particular in analyzing and describing the bill now before me, because it is necessary to the full comprehension of its character, and because the statement of its provisions seems to me to be equivalent to an argument.

I cannot permit the bill to become a law. I therefore send it to the office of the Secretary of State without my signature. It is my practice to briefly assign my reasons and give them to the public, although not required so to do by law, for withholding my approval from bills which reach my hands after the adjournment of the Legislature; not so fully as if these reasons were to be submitted to and passed upon by the Legislature, but sufficiently so to convey to the people the views which control me in each case.

I take this course in reference to the bill under consideration; and here it is proper to state that it is now represented by counsel and others that the arcade plan of the road will probably of necessity be abandoned and the road be constructed upon what is called the tunnel plan, to cover which the provisions of this bill are, it is claimed, sufficiently comprehensive. It must be borne in mind, however, that the corporation is named the "Arcade Railway Company." The only description of the road in the bill is that it is to be upon the plan, substantially, of the "Improved Arcade Railroad," only some minor and unimportant details of construction being given. Beyond this there is no way to define the precise plan except by the highly colored pictures or prints which have been exhibited to the Legislature and the Executive. As the Arcade road it has been discussed, considered and applauded as possessing superior advantages. I must consider the bill as authorizing and contemplating chiefly the construction of such a work, and I cannot be expected to approve it upon a mere assurance that a sub-surface road, upon a different plan, not defined or described in the bill, will probably be built.

My objections, among others, are these:—

First—The so-called arcade plan is a new and untried experiment. Skilful engineers differ widely in their judgment of it; some maintaining it to be practicable, but others condemning it as a visionary project. The removal of the present pavements of Broadway and other streets included in the grant, and the opening of a great trench through them, with no limit upon the depth or width of the excavation, may endanger the safety of every building on Broadway and the other streets along the route. Damage may be done by the company in their operations for only a short distance, for which they could not compensate and which might be irreparable. The pavement or street-way that is to be sustained upon iron columns may or may not prove to be sufficient to withstand the shocks and burden of the constant and heavy travel over it. In case this part of the experiment fails, no provision is made for restoring the streets to their present condition, even if this restoration were practicable.

Second—The vaults on Broadway, constructed by private grantees thereof at great expense, and now necessary to their business, are to be taken without compensation, if owners of property on other portions of the route who have no vaults, and do not require any, shall so decide.

Third—The excavation, under whatever restrictions, would interrupt business and travel on Broadway, the continued free use of which great thoroughfare is important to the commerce of the whole country. No limit is imposed upon the period for which the company may interrupt travel on Broadway. On the other streets the bill provides that travel shall not be interrupted beyond a reasonable time; which would be construed to mean whatever time is necessary for the construction of this work. The printed bill, as originally introduced, forbade the interruption of travel on Broadway as well as the other streets for more than a reasonable time, but the bill was amended in its progress so as to leave out Broadway.

Fourth—The project takes away six feet from the present width of all the sidewalks in Broadway, which are not wide enough now for the convenience of the people. The space so taken on both sides of the streets is to be left open, and connections with the lower sidewalks are to be established at so many points as the company may determine. This open space would be more or less an obstruction to business with every store or other building along the route, to say nothing of the annoyance which would probably result to both the occupants of the buildings and to passers-by from the smoke and exhalations rising through it.

Fifth—In the construction of this work the whole system of sewerage along the route must necessarily be greatly deranged. The lowering of the sewers in and near Broadway would render necessary the lowering of all connecting sewers, entailing an expense difficult to calculate and a possible damage not to be estimated.

Sixth—The company is permitted to deprive the people along the route of the proposed work, for a period of time on which no limit is placed except that it shall be reasonable, of the use of gas, water and the sewers, conveniences absolutely essential to their daily comfort. The supply of water necessary to the extinguishment of fires may also be cut off for a time, to the possible loss of property greater in amount than the whole capital of the Arcade Company. It is obvious that the reasonable time, named in the bill, for which the company may stop the use of gas and water, would be claimed to mean so long as the work of the company made such stoppage necessary; and it is still more obvious that if the supply of gas and water were once cut off the people would be, practically, at the mercy of the company in this respect, for a long time and without immediate or effectual remedy; while the city government, in all its departments, would be powerless to afford relief, for it is expressly forbidden, by one section of the bill, to permit anything to be done which shall embarrass the operations of the company.

Seventh—The bill proposes to surrender a large portion of the Battery for a surface or open cut railway.

Eighth—The bill violates private rights of property in prescribing a special rule of estimating damages or compensation when such property is to be taken for the purposes of the company, which special rule, varying from that established in all other cases, is, in effect, that that rule may be acquired by the company to a valuable lot of ground on Broadway, against the will of the owner, and instead of paying for the same the company may offset the benefit which, it may claim, will accrue to property on the upper part of Fourth avenue belonging to the same owner, by reason of the increased communications the road will open. It is claimed that the bill does not establish such a rule. I quote its language:—"In proceedings to ascertain the value of the property taken &c., the question of benefit shall be considered, and when it shall appear that the construction of the said road will enhance the value of the property of the person claiming damages to an amount greater than the amount of injury sustained, &c., the claimant shall not be entitled to recover more than nominal damages." The enhanced value of the property of the person claiming damages cannot of course refer to the property taken, but must of necessity refer to property on some other portion of the road. Notwithstanding this rule of assessment and the great promise held out of facilitating the travel from the upper part of the city, the company is under no obligation to build its road up Fourth avenue at all. It may, if it choose so to do, confine its operations to Broadway between the Battery and Fourteenth street, or to a less distance. The bill provides that failure to construct one portion of the road shall not work a forfeiture of the franchise in respect of any section which may have been commenced.

Ninth—The language used for the protection of the present sidewalks, and elsewhere in the bill, is loose and careless or else purposely delusive and deceptive.

Tenth—A proper power of supervision is not given to the Commissioner of Public Works; except for the limited portion of the work below Fourteenth street.

Eleventh—The company is authorized to take possession of all that portion of Broadway which is below Wall street before one dollar of capital is subscribed, and as the original corporators named in the bill are empowered to assign their privileges at any time to others, they may take possession of this portion of Broadway and break it up, through the agency of irresponsible parties, and as a preliminary experiment, and do irreparable injury.

Twelfth—The contract between the State and the company is by this bill wholly one-sided. Everything is given to the company; nothing required in return. No guarantee or security is provided that the work shall be completed so as actually to afford to the public the facilities for travel for the whole length of the island, which is the consideration for the grant of their great privileges. The time is, indeed, limited to six years and six months within which to finish their work; but it is also provided that they may construct any small section of it and leave all the rest undone and yet their franchise shall not be forfeited as to the small portion they may have chosen to build. They may thus reap high profits from a small and the most valuable portion of the route and leave the great mass of the public wholly unprovided for.

Thirteenth—The bill authorizes this company to take portions of the Battery, Bowling Green, the City Hall Park, Union square, Madison square, and Central Park, which are the property of the city, without compensation. It is claimed that, except in the Battery, no part of the surface of these public grounds is to be taken. An examination of the bill shows that this is not so. The company may take in any of the public parks a space of 550 feet wide by 100 in length for constructing and operating their railway and for platforms, stairways, station depots and buildings, and for proper communication between the same. In no case is the city to receive any compensation for its property. Having thus attempted to give away city property to a private corporation, the bill, by section 14, in effect, enjoins the authorities of the city, from any attempt to defend its property and rights.

The public parks and and other property of the city are pledged for the payment of the city debt, and, for this and other reasons, I deny the right of the Legislature to take any such property and give it to a private corporation, under the plea that being now devoted to one public use, it may be devoted to the purposes of this company, as being for another public use. If it is competent for the Legislature to do so in this instance, then it may some day give away to the street railways of New York city, for depots and stables, the City Hall Park, Union and Madison squares and such portions of the Park as may be deemed necessary, and this bill, if passed into a law, would be taken as a precedent for so doing. A portion of the Battery was ceded by adjoining owners to the city for the purposes of a public place, and for no other. The city itself cannot convey this portion without a quit claim from these grantors, and yet this company is authorized to appropriate this property to its own use. The property of the city proposed by this bill to be practically confiscated for the benefit of this company is estimated to be worth between six and seven millions of dollars; and the application of these public grounds to the purposes proposed would utterly destroy some of them and disfigure all the others.

It is claimed that like privileges with these, as to the public grounds and parks, have already been given to the Central Underground Railroad Company, and that I approved the law granting them. This is not so. The charter of the Underground Company was passed in 1863, before I came into office, and was approved by my predecessor. The only bill relating to the last named company which has been submitted to me is the act of 1869, amending certain sections of the original act. The section under which it is claimed the underground road has had given to it the privileges in and to the public parks proposed to be extended by the bill to the Arcade Company was not amended nor referred to in the act of 1869, and so, strictly speaking, was not put before me for my official approval or disapproval. My attention, in considering the amending act, was of course not attracted to any but those sections of the original act which were amended. If, however, it can be justly said that by signing the act of last year I aided in reviving privileges which had then expired, and sanctioned the taking of city property without compensation, then my action was wrong. If I have once committed an error, through mistake or oversight, that is no reason why I should commit another.

I have heretofore refused my assent to a bill giving to a railroad company the partial use of streets in New York, without compensation; it could not be expected that I should sanction a bill which undertakes to grant to a private corporation, as this does, a large and valuable portion of the property of the city, with the express condition that nothing shall be paid to the city treasury in return.

I shall not pause to recite other objections which occur to my mind; those already stated seem to me to be sufficient, and I therefore send the bill to the Secretary of State without approval.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

THE TENDENCIES OF GOVERNMENT.

Victoria C. Woodhull's Last Lesson in Political History.

The following communication from the fashionable brokeress, Mrs. Woodhull, who, as the public is already informed, has devoted herself to the enlightenment of our statesmen on the question of government, besides consenting to fill the office of President of the United States, will be found quite as interesting reading as any of her previous letters on the same subject. This is Mrs. Woodhull's concluding letter on the tendencies of government:—

In entering upon the next and third part of the subject we are conscious of the imperfect construction of the second. It must be remembered that the purpose of the *résumé* was not to give consecutive historic detail, but to mark such special facts as evidently show there was a progressive and consecutive rise and fall of nations. Without apology for omissions and minor errors, we proceed to the consideration whether the facts elicited from history form a consecutive chain of progress, by which the world has been evolved from barbarism, and whether this evolution has been according to present philosophic formulas. The first and most prominent fact that becomes obvious to the observer of general history is that the progress of empire has always been from the east westward. The progress of the earth in its daily rotation upon its own axes and also in its orbital movement around the sun is toward the east. This is believed to explain the order maintained by the course of empire. Motion being in the direction of the least resistance, the general tendency of the surface influence of the earth must be west. Counter side influences have at times caused deviations from straight lines, but this only makes the general proposition still more forcible. Therefore as a general proposition the course of empire and of civilization and population has always been westward.

If this proposition is applied to pre-historic times, to govern deductions regarding it, neither Assyria nor Egypt can be considered as having been the first powerful empire of the world. It is known that in them there existed a numerous and powerful people of whom history fails to give the exact or even supposed origin; the same is true of all the surrounding countries, in Europe, Asia and Africa. If it is allowed that population has resulted from the same general law that civilization has, it must be admitted that China and India were the predecessors of Assyria and Egypt.

Allowing that China and India existed as vast tribal communities previous to the historic age of Assyria and Egypt, it will be seen that population, general civilization and improving government crossed Asia westward and developed the Assyrian Empire, which for the same general reasons must be held the predecessor of Egypt.

The Assyrian Empire attained its greatest power under Semiramis, 2,150 years B. C., which was about the beginning of the historic age of Egypt, and 700 years before Sesostris conquered the greater part of the known world. In whatever comparative light the histories of these two countries are viewed Assyria must be deemed the more ancient empire. It may be further observed, if Nimrod was the first King of Assyria, and the father of Ninus, the husband of Semiramis, the empire came to its greatest glory in an exceedingly short time. Very many reasons can be assigned why Assyria must have been an empire of centuries when Semiramis reigned.

The Assyrian Empire in the year 2,150 B. C. was the great power of the world, having sway over the greater part of Asia and Africa. Seven hundred years afterwards, or 1,499 years B. C., Egypt had risen to its greatest glory, and under Sesostris acquired the Assyrian Empire, beside a vast country in Europe and Africa Semiramus had never subdued. Out of the ruins of Assyria Babylon, Nineveh and Medea were formed, and, being consolidated, were merged into the famous Persian Empire by Cyrus, 536 years B. C., or 950 years after the proudest Egyptian period. The Persian Empire absorbed the Indian and Egyptian, and became the most splendid power that had existed and with rising Greece divided the world. Grecian power being concentrated by Alexander of Macedon, acquired the ascendancy over the Persians and he became the world's conqueror. Numerous Grecian colonies following the general tide of influence westward formed powerful kingdoms in various parts of the Mediterranean coasts and islands. Rome rising to power contended with Carthage for supremacy in the west. Carthage being destroyed by the three Punic wars, the attention of Roman armies was turned eastward, to gather in the elder empires that were verging on decay. Greece 146 years B. C. became the Roman province of Achaia. Continuing its conquests further, fifty years B. C., Rome became ruler of a greater part of the inhabited world than any of the previous empires, and existed in the utmost pomp and glory several centuries, until the Northern barbarians swept over and extinguished it. No considerable Power existed after 476, until Charlemagne, though some influence attached to several Asiatic countries. Civilized nations were extinct in Europe. From Charlemagne, in 800, to 1500 civilization continued to rear its blighted head in various parts of Europe, and to mark the countries that should play the next last act in the drama of unceasing general progress.

The historic age of the world, then, has been occupied thus: The Assyrian Empire existed and was subdued by the Egyptian, which was conquered by the Persian, which was destroyed by the Grecian, which was compelled to yield to the Roman, which was destroyed by the barbarians, that from its ashes numerous kingdoms and empires should arise, to exist together and to spread over and occupy the outside world Rome had never known.

From this succession of empire many deductions might be drawn which would assist in forming a well-defined line of progress. Many are so obvious that it would be superfluous to name them; therefore we leave them with the general observation that in each succeeding empire the condition of the people was more directly and distinctly recognized, while each, in grasping for universal sway, and not possessing the principles upon which universal government was possible, exceeded the limits of their central strength, and thereby fell. India and China alone, of all ancient nations, survive, because they have never sought to extend their limits, but have expended their strength within their own, though it often was in war.

The commercial greatness of England, more than any other present externally apparent power, is promoting the general assimilation of the world. This influence is producing very great and diffusive results in Asia, Africa and South America, which are opening and clearing the way for more radical and general control. It is impossible that the increasing power of civilized and enlightened ideas and customs in India, China and Asia generally should not revolutionize those countries. Many Chinese will return from this country, carrying with them the solvent power of the genius of our institutions, which, combining with all similar powers, will ere long kindle the flame of popular individual freedom. This flame will cause republics to spring into existence where one form of government has existed through historic time over the same defined limits of kingdom. Another great and powerful influence is being evolved that cannot fail to exercise a tremendous modifying power over Asia. Russia, the European giant, is slowly but surely pushing into Asia from the west. If it continues its present well consolidated home strength it will absorb Asia until it meets the same absorbing process proceeding westward, when Asia will be Europeanized and prepared for a still grander consummation.

In Europe Russian influence is also gaining the ascendancy. Though one of the youngest of European kingdoms it seems possessed of an inherent strength superior to them all, which Bonaparte, with all his terrible power and ambition, could not scatter nor weaken, and which stands ever ready to gather under its protecting wings the sickening adjacent kingdoms. At present Russia is biding her time and strengthening her arms, that she is conscious shall soon reach out and grasp all they can compass.

Prussia, meantime, is expending its strength in the vain endeavor to consolidate a country under absolute control that is impossible of a people so numerously and diffusively represented, in a country where freedom is the rule. Throughout Southern, Central and Southwestern Europe republicanism impatiently awaits the time to burst forth and sweep from among the débris of the past all traces of monarchical control. The country over which the Roman eagles triumphed will again be under a republican form of government, improved upon that of Rome, by 2,000 years of successful experiment. Russia will then occupy a central position between the republics of Europe and Asia, and its emperors be the last to yield their crowns. Like no other country, Russia has vast possessions in the unyielding frigid zone, which gives way but slowly before the gradually equalizing temperature of the globe, and of the character of which Russian government naturally partakes.

Though revolutionized, Southeastern Asia will remain; China and India, the ancient Assyrian, Persian and Grecian empires will be resurrected under the consolidated Russian, while Africa will be left for Egyptian control, the promise of which begins to be visible in the direction given to civilization and commerce by the successful accomplishment of Necho's defeated project. Egypt returned to be a nation of importance. Africa will naturally gravitate to it, because it is possessed of no other salient point from which dominion and power can spring. In this regard Africa differs from all the other grand divisions of the globe. The character of its inherent wealth is also different. Other countries have their frozen regions, inland seas and marshes, stupendous mountains and deep jungles, but Africa alone has its Sahara. Commerce has scattered the germs of civilization here and there upon the coast of Africa, but its central portions are to all intents as undeveloped as when Semiramis went into Ethiopia and Sesostris levied his tributes of gold, silver, precious stones and woods. What Africa is held in reserve for by the general economy of the universe it is impossible to determine; but that a time will come when her resources will be required and obtained is philosophically certain.

In Europe, where the more prominent scenes of modern history have been enacted, a modified method of conquest was begun, resembling that ancient Greece was typical and prophetic of. This was not so much a subdual of foreign countries to actual control as it was the general diffusion among them of civilization upon a more extended scale, made possible by improvements in the art of navigation. The assimilation of the world was thus begun upon a more perfect basis than by force of arms, and which differed widely from it in this fact, that while arbitrary control was at all times open to overthrow the process of becoming alike could never be interrupted, except by the suspension of intercourse. Under the former no two empires could exist side by side for any length of time without one being subjugated by the other; under the latter a number of kingdoms have existed for centuries, and though frequently engaged in conflict to settle some dispute of boundary or policy, it has seldom been pursued to utter destruction. The same end grasped for by Semiramis first and by Bonaparte last is being reached by the much more certain though gradual process of assimilation.

Thus far America has been untouched, but its consideration now becomes necessary. The Old World, as has been found, must continue its evolution until like conditions shall exist everywhere. Similar interests beget union. When the general people shall begin to realize that their common interests depend upon the interests of each individual one system of government must follow, whether it proceeds from one common centre or from several centres. What is Americus Vespucius and Christopher Columbus, acting upon sound scientific principles, discovered to the inhabitants of the Old World a new country, that was to be a haven of retreat for such of them as sought greater freedom and better equality, in which individuality could expand without coming in contact and being dwarfed by personal government. In continuing to be this haven of retreat it has become the representative country of the world. To its hospitable and ever-inviting shores people of all nations and climes have come, so that in two centuries the principal country of it has grown to be a Power of more inherent strength than any country of the Old World, and to rank among its nations as a first class Power, both feared and respected.

The United States of America, all genuine Americans believe, will become the United American States. The very name is prophetic of what shall be, while the progress made in that direction begins to give more defined outlines of it. Beginning on the Atlantic coast an infant republic, the United States has stretched its arms westward across the continent. The same oceans that bound the east and west of the Old World wash its eastern and western shores. Having gained ocean bound limits latitudinally, which form a central basis of strength, it will expand longitudinally until it shall become an ocean bound republic—a grand confederation of States and interests, which, while being peculiarly American, will be so far cosmopolitan as to represent the descendants of every nation of the world—we no longer say of the known world. Europe has its well defined limits of kingdoms and States, but people of which seldom pass from one to the other to become citizens; so also has Asia, while Africa is more nearly homogeneous; but they all give up their people to America. America, beside being American, is European, Asiatic and African, while each of these is becoming American. No well informed person doubts that the progressive greatness of republican forms of government is rapidly dissolving the strength and solidity of all the monarchies of the Old World; though they may affect to despise it, and to denominate it a failure, their subjects are anxiously asking, when can we successfully revolutionize? Though such a step may not be openly advocated by any, it is, nevertheless, secretly discussed, and preparatory means are being devised in every country.

And for these reasons the United American States will be the representative country of the world. Some may argue because the commercial power of England is so superior, because she already has such numerous, general possessions, the English language being the one that must become universally used, that by virtue of these, that dignity belongs to England. The fact cited above, showing that the general disintegrating influence of the world centres and is integrated in the United States, is a sufficient answer to such an illegitimate argument—illegitimate, because it is evident to all that the process of the diffusion of English influence throughout the world is, so far as England is concerned, one of disintegration; while that going on upon American soil is diametrically opposite, being most decidedly one of integration. If the process of integration is pursued until it culminates, and the argument educed that disintegration must follow in America as it has in England, it may be answered that the English influence that is being diffused world-wide is peculiarly English; while, when that process shall have commenced in America, it will proceed from a centre formed by previous influx from all parts of the world, and in this sense is not a process of disintegration, but simply reaction.

The general law of direction for population and civilization was westward until it had encircled the globe, and in their last conquest found a country of sufficient inherent vitality to attract all other countries toward it. Not only does the tide of influence continue to flow to America from the East, but since her power has made itself felt upon the Pacific coast the same tide has set in from the west, and Asia pours her surplus population upon our western coast. This exemplifies one of the modifying portions of the rule of motion. For the time, though preponderant commercial importance must be accorded England, the United States thereby loses none of its general prestige as the representative country of the world.

From whatever point consideration begins the conclusion that is inevitably reached is, that the world must, in due time, become subject to one system of government. Whether that system shall at first proceed from one common centre or from several centres is not so presently apparent, though that such a consolidation will be reached no one can doubt who gives proper weight to the established fact that all perfect things become universal. So it is with all things of vital interest to the general people; rapid and sufficient communication is the only limiting power that controls the diffusion. In proportion as the diffusive means increase, in number and extent, so do the interests of the people become proportionately assimilated and best systems prevail.

A striking exemplification of the benefit that would flow from the adoption of general systems in all things may be drawn from the system of international telegraphing. A universal language in this becomes of the first importance. How much more important when the general uses and benefits are considered. The adoption of a universal language would remove the greatest obstacle from the path of the general diffusion of knowledge and innumerable difficulties from methods of communication.

It should be further observed that the same law governs in all communications between the different countries. This is a necessity, in order that the intercourse may be preserved and be at all times safe. Should it be inquired, how much of the common law of the world is alike, the answer returned would astonish all who had not given it consideration by being so considerable a portion of the whole. Were the inquiry pressed further, to find how great modifications of common law would be required in the various nations to make a common administration possible to all, a still greater astonishment would be developed by the slight disparities that would be shown to exist.

It has been remarked that England has possessions in very many latitudes and longitudes of the world. Over these possessions a governing control is exercised, which control foreshadows the possibility of a government that shall control every country in all latitudes and longitudes. When it is remembered that the countries of Asia are practically as near Washington as California there can be no argument deduced from distance against a common and world-wide administration of government. The broad assertion is made that there is no argument against universal governmental administration, but that every possible argument urges all people to prepare for it as the thing of all things to be desired by them.

It only remains for some one of the great countries of the world to arrive at or to approximate to a perfect system of government that shall contain the elements and principles of a sufficient inherent strength, to insure to that country the power that shall control the destinies of the world. From what has been said regarding the position of the United States it must be admitted that nearly all the natural advantages, as well as the general order of things, are on this side of the globe. If any conclusions naturally flow from the observation of the past tendencies in the order of nature they are that the United States is destined to be the centre of a universal government. The tendencies of government from earliest historic time have persistently been to universal sway. The systems and forms through which this tendency has been manifested have changed from time to time, as the circumstances that created them—the environment—the sum total of the governed—have changed. These systems will continue to be modified until this tendency shall have opened such channels for itself as will permit free and untrammelled action; until these channels shall have encircled the world, and its utmost limits shall have been attracted within the realm of its positive flow and negative reaction, and until the commanding magnetic influence that shall proceed from its central seat of power shall reach all subjects and find in their general heart an answering response of fidelity and confidence.

In such fidelity and confidence each and all can safely and earnestly devote themselves to the best aims and wisest purposes of life—to intellectual, moral and spiritual growth. In this general and universal pursuit the millennium, so long prophesied and prayed for, can alone be gained, through which reaching the government of heaven can alone be administered on earth.

Government, then, will be no longer one of physical force, but of the more powerful control of wisdom, including, perhaps, modified forms of force. Caste will no longer be distinction regarding material position or possession, but in moral and spiritual position and intellectual possession. In such government and caste a true aristocracy can exist in the midst of a true democracy. All will be born free and entitled to the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in self-chosen paths, which alone is perfect equality. Perfect equality in the order of nature does not presuppose that all shall be alike, but it does presuppose that all shall be equal in the right to apply their natural or acquired talent according to the dictates of the power that governs them—the same as the flower and the tree follow their natural courses, and are equal, but not alike—as the lightning and the sunshine, the mountain and the river, the bird and the bee, the earthquake and the storm, follow their natural courses and tendencies under the government of the universal God, so shall the people follow theirs under a universal social government when fashioned after the same general principles that obtain in the domain of nature. For

> Honest nature's voice shall give
> The laws to man by which he'll live.

It will be seen, then, that the philosophic formula that it has been demonstrated the evolution of matter conforms to, apply with equal force, effect and directness to the evolution of society, which is the fruit, so to speak, of the evolution of matter. The evolution of society, then, is "a continuous establishment of psychical relations within the community, in conformity to physical and psychical relations arising within the environment, during which both the community and the environment pass from a state of incoherent homogeneity to a state of coherent heterogeneity, and during which the constitutional units of the community become ever more distinctly individuated." Thus it has been from the earliest existence of communities, and this formula applies to all communities, whether Assyrian or American.

The process of revolution in its ultimate effects, brings about a perfect state of action and reaction in all the various productions of nature, by which they are first perfected and then destroyed. The process in society must also continue until an equilibrium shall have been attained between the governing power and the power governed. When this is reached its perpetual continuance will depend solely upon the perpetuity of that over which it acts, or upon continuous individual existence. Continuous existence does not belong to the kingdoms below man, but does to man, from the fact that inherent within his consciousness there is a persistent thought that only unexplainable and undefinable knowledge of continuous existence, which is forever independent of all the changeable circumstances of the purely material, and which represents in him that characteristic of Divine power exhibited everywhere in the universe which is forever beyond scrutiny and limitation.

This evidence of Divine power within the individual, then, is the distinction between man as the product of nature and all other products of nature; while the consciousness of its existence is the direct evidence to the understanding that as the Divine power is eternal, so must that within be, which partakes of it, or is made up of its essential attributes.

It becomes the duty, then, of each individual who can catch but faint glimpses of such a consummation as universal government to point it out and to assist by all legitimate means in the dissemination of light upon it and all relevant subjects. It becomes the duty of each nation to see that its people are educated to the same ultimate perception; and specially does it become the duty of that nation which seems appointed by the Divine order of things to become the central power of all the rest to push its influence and the genius of its institutions abroad and more every nation. A mere passive acquiescence in this Divine appointment will not suffice; an active and positive acceptance of the mission and the faithful and persistent performance of the great trust is required.

When the people of this country shall rise to a true and competent conception of the responsibilities of the position assigned it in the order of the universe, the present system of things will undergo such rapid transformations as no revolution ever yet accomplished, and to which the destruction of the Roman empire by the barbarians can alone compare in magnitude. By that the dominion of the world was wrested from Rome; by this that shall come it shall be restored to that country of which Rome was the lawful province. Personal, sectional and national motives will be sunk in oblivion and such governing rules of action will obtain as shall bring the world into intimate, harmonious and Divine relations, such as will know no Jew nor Christian, Mohammedan nor Pagan, but one general and acknowledged brotherhood of man, flowing from the common Fatherhood of God. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Revival of Activity in Suburban Property—Staten Island and Westchester County the Features.

After a protracted period of dullness the real estate market at last begins to show signs of a certain revival of activity in at least one department of speculative interest. With the recurrence of another season of blossoms, when the quiet places of the country, remote from the city's noise, and dirt, and dissipation, yet within easy communication of its business centres, are dressed with the rich garniture of a budding spring, inviting to rest and residence, we come in the same natural course to another season of activity in suburban property. Last year this season was one of great animation and profitable speculation. Sales were numerous and well attended, and the prices realized generally satisfactory. Large tracts of land changed owners in small parcels, and many localities previously bare of population and seemingly barren if any future were secured for the first and wakened into life for the other by the auctioneer's hammer.

This year gives promise of similar results. It is also likely to be marked in even a more eventful way in the same relation. From present indications there appears to be a prospect of a very decided rivalry in the real estate market between Westchester county and Staten Island property. Though so widely separated both have much in common. The drawbacks to each are much the same—difficulties of communication with the city and uncertainty respecting the time when and the means whereby these difficulties will be overcome. A damaging suspicion has likewise swept over the fair surface of each, the poisoned breath of which rises in imaginary exhalations from the otherwise attractive fields of both.

It used to be a frequent subject of remark during the comparatively recent real estate furor, that

STATEN ISLAND

did not seem to share in the great excitement. That while immense sales were daily reported as having been made elsewhere this particularly lovely spot should be overlooked or neglected.

The fact being that property owners on that island were reticent about selling at auction, preferring rather to dispose of their lots at private sale, when they could select purchasers and have as neighbors only such as were agreeable to them. But the time is rapidly approaching when they will have to act with less reserve. The go-ahead spirit of American activity is commencing to show itself, and those who were not frightened away by silly fears will soon be obliged to share with others the lovely views, the beautiful hills and valleys, the strong, healthgiving sea air and the numerous other advantages they have so long and so selfishly enjoyed. There are now among them a considerable number of public spirited men who mean the island shall take the place which belongs to it, and their intentions are taking form and shape and being rapidly carried into effect. At New Brighton during the past season eight handsome three story brick stores have been erected; also some twenty first class dwellings, and almost any number of less pretentious buildings. From this point to Port Richmond the north shore is a continued scene of bustle and activity; the highways are being improved, the roads macadamized, the streets flagged and curbed, and everything being done to make the place popular and inviting to gentlemen who, doing business in New York, prefer to have their families reside out of the city, away from the annoyances peculiar to it, where they can buy or rent on reasonable terms, where they can enjoy all the comforts of a home without paying extravagantly for it, and yet be within easy distance of their stores and offices. This is on the North shore. The South shore is less forward in improvements, owing to the insufficient ferry accommodations there more severely felt. What it needs is good boats, frequent trips to one point on the island, the most convenient to New York, and then either an auxiliary boat to run from the first to the remaining landings, or allow passengers to take the horse cars if they so prefer. The thing is easily done. Everybody would be satisfied and the dividends would certainly be increased. Many projects are under consideration to remove these obstacles to the future progress of the island and designed to add to its attractions, some of which have already been considered here and others of which will be referred to again.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

comes to the front this year as the scene of one of the largest real estate enterprises that has ever been attempted in this vicinity. Mr. Andrew Wilson, Jr., a gentleman of large experience, great pluck and indomitable energy, who brings into the narrow field of speculation in the East the boldness of conception and skill in execution which belong to the wider range of Western enterprise, and those special qualities adapted to this peculiar work, which have been so successful in winning to civilization the vast territories of our Occidental empire, has recently purchased some 2,000 acres of land in about the centre of Westchester county. This land has been obtained from various proprietors, and is as diversified in surface as in the character of its former ownership, comprising many patches of cultivated fields, much wild land, and every variety of hill and dale, from the deep gulch and picturesque valley to the swelling upland and high terrace. The station of Mamaroneck, on the New Haven Railroad, is about the centre of the property, which stretches on either side of this road—in one direction to the Sound and in the other to the Harlem road. Its extreme dimensions are three miles in width and five in length, the whole forming an irregular figure approaching a parallelogram. Mr. Wilson has projected many improvements and commenced some which, when completed, will greatly enhance the value of this property. It is proposed to dispose of the entire estate in lots by auction, sales to be held on the ground fortnightly.

The veto of the Arcade bill may be considered a fortunate occurrence for a large proprietor like Mr. Wilson, who has invested so extensively in

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, May 15, 1870.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

The salient feature of the street during the week was the sudden culmination of the bull movement in several of the leading speculative shares. From reliable indications it has since been made manifest that the principal operators were not harmonious in this realization of the profits derived from the enhanced prices of stocks as compared with the figures at which the movement started, and hence we find an irregular speculation toward the close of the week. But that the movement for realization has commenced in all the speculative shares, and is only temporarily delayed in order that it may be more effectually carried out for those which have not yet participated in it, is the impression conveyed to any one who impartially studied the situation on Saturday. The speculative combinations are generally harmonious when in distress. Like politicians, they quarrel only when the spoils are at hand. In essaying the spring campaign for a rise in stocks they were very friendly in their relations to each other. Only one set of operators attacked them on the "bear" side, the on-et being confined to the Northwest shares, but even they turned round with the general current and became "bulls." Now that the cliques have succeeded in advancing prices ten to twenty per cent mutual distrust and fear pervade their councils. They are suspicious of each other and dread treachery in the temptation to make good the fruits of the campaign. Each clique is afraid of being left the last to sell out. The Lake Shore party got out of the market very quietly. Then followed the Ohio and Mississippi combination—the unloading in the latter stock being an instance in point of the fear of treachery—and realization has taken place in other shares, but not to so great an extent, the market having been too "soft" to receive large sales. The Central clique were afraid of outside demoralizat on among the public and threw themselves into the breach when the "break" of Thursday occurred. The effect of the events of the week has been to render the market dull and to put all fresh operations rather on the "bearish" side of speculation.

The gold market was dull until taken hold of by a clique for an upward turn this summer, their plans being based upon the falling off in the cotton receipts for the balance of the season. They are manipulating the market for a short interest as a foundation for the movement, and have already tempted large speculative sales, the feeling being confidently entertained that when we are so near specie payments the government will not suffer any sharp advance in gold, particularly as the Treasury is so abundantly supplied with facilities for frustrating the design.

The government market was lower in its general movement, prices having fallen off with the reversed course of speculation at the Stock Exchange.

The money market was easy at the close at three to five per cent. Prime commercial paper was in request at six to seven per cent discount. Foreign exchange closed strong on the basis of 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty day and 110¼ for sight sterling bills.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks was again favorable. The gain in the surplus over the legal reserve is about a million and a half of dollars, due to an increase of nearly three millions in legal tenders and specie combined, against an increase of only five millions in deposits. The last two statements, with the differences in detail, are shown as follows:—

	May 7.	*May 14.*	*Changes.*
Loans	$273,249,471	$278,383,314	Inc. $5,133,843
Specie	21,498,599	32,453,903	Inc. 954,307
Circulation	33,447,641	33,233,980	Dec. 170,661
Deposits	217,362,21-	222,412,519	Inc. 5,050,101
Legal tend'rs	56,935 922	57,927,005	Inc. 1,[illegible]

The banks now hold a reserve of $26,466,877 in excess of the required legal limit.

THE LATEST PRICES OF STOCKS.

The following were the closing street prices of stocks on Saturday evening:—Canton, 71½ a 72½; Cumberland, 43 a 45; Western Union, 83¼ a 83¾; Quicksilver, 9¾ a 10; Mariposa, 9 a 10; do. preferred, 17½ a 17¾; Pacific Mail, 39¼ a 39¾; Adams Express, 66¼ a 67; Wells-Fargo Express, 14¾ a 15; American Express, 42¼ a 43; United States Express, 49¼ a 49¾; New York Central consolidated, 101¾ a 101¾; do. scrip, 96¾ a 97; Harlem, 124 a 126; Erie, 23½ a 24; Reading, 103¾ a 104; Michigan Central, 121 a 126; Lake Shore, 98¾ a 99; Illinois Central, 141¼ a 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100 a 100¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 79¾ a 79¾; do. preferred, 89¼ a 89¾; Rock Island, 119¾ a 120; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 66¾ a 66¾; do. preferred, 81¼ a 81¾; Toledo and Wabash, 56¾ a 56¾; Fort Wayne, 94¼ a 94¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 37½ a 37¾; New Jersey Central, 100¾ a 100¾.

CLOSING PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the final street prices Saturday evening for the government list:—United States currency sixes, 112¾ a 113¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117 a 117¼; do. do., coupon, 117 a 117¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111½ a 111¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¼ a 112½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111¼ a 111¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111¾ a 112; do. do., 1865, do., January and July, 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., 1868, do., 111¾ a 111¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 107 a 107½; do. do., coupon, 108 a 108¼.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	114⅝	114⅛
Tuesday	115	114⅝
Wednesday	115⅛	114⅜
Thursday	115⅛	114⅜
Friday	115⅛	114⅝
Saturday	114⅝	114⅛

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The bill recently reported by the Railway Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature provides for an additional loan of three and a half millions of dollars by the State, in five per cent scrip, expressed either in the sterling currency of Great Britain or in federal currency, as the Governor and Council shall determine, and payable in the year 1890, the loan to be made on the following conditions:—

No scrip shall be issued until a majority of the shares of the capital stock of the corporation shall have been transferred to, and delivered to, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, to be held by him for the purpose of voting at all meetings of the corporation, and said majority of shares shall be so delivered before the first day of January next. The company shall have thirteen directors, eight of whom shall be chosen by the Treasurer, voting upon the stock transferred to him, and shall be persons named and approved by the Governor and Council. No scrip shall be delivered until after a new election of officers in accordance with the above provisions, nor until the trustees of the Berdell bonds shall be persons who are satisfactory to the Governor and Council. No scrip shall be issued until an agreement has been executed in a manner satisfactory to the Governor and Council, that the company will comply with the provisions of this act; will hold the Commonwealth harmless from all expenses, loss or damage on account of said scrip; will pay the principal and interest when due, with cost of exchange thereon; and until the company shall have delivered to the State Berdell bonds to the amount of $3,500,000. No scrip is to be delivered until contracts are made with suitable persons for the completion of the road between Boston and Hartford, within six months from the time of contract, for less than $5 0,000; and from thence to the Hudson, at Fishkill, within eighteen months from the time of contract, for less than $2,500,000. No scrip is to be issued or delivered until all attachments and other liens or incumbrances upon the property of the company—excepting existing mortgages intervening between the recording of the Berdell mortgage and a mortgage to be made under the provisions of a vote of said railroad company, to Dwight Foster, Benjamin E. Bates and Edward C. Sherman, trustees—shall have been released, removed or disposed of for the benefit of the Commonwealth. And said last named mortgage shall have been duly executed in such manner as to create, after the same shall have received all necessary ratification and confirmation, a valid and effectual lien upon the franchises and all the property, real and personal, now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by the company, subject only to the Berdell mortgage, and the incumbrances prior thereto so far as they embrace and cover the same; nor until all the real estate, franchises and other property held or claimed to be held by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Forty Extension Railroad Company, and to sell or claimed to be leased to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, shall have been conveyed to the last named railroad company, or such provisions and agreements shall have been made respecting the same as shall be satisfactory to the Governor and Council. The scrip or the proceeds thereof is to be delivered only to the persons who agree to construct said railroad, or to their legal representatives or assigns, and upon the certificate of the State Engineer that they are entitled to the same by the terms of their contracts; and the scrip is to be issued by the Treasurer, under the direction of the Governor and Council, and on each $100,000 issued there shall be reserved and paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund an amount not less than shall, with the accumulations, produce at the maturity of such scrip an amount equal to the scrip so issued.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, May 14—5 P. M.

COTTON was quiet, and we heard of no sales, but holders demanded full figures for all grades. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged in price. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 15c. a 15¾c.; fair, 16¾c. a 16¾; good do., 16¾c. a 17¼c.; prime do., 17¾c. a 18¼. Extremes for lots, 15c. a 19c.; Java, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16¾c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 16¾c. a 18¾c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16¾c.; Costa Rica, 15c. a 20c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 15c., and Savanilla, 15½c. a 15c., all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—With only a moderate demand and increased offerings, the market for this staple was heavy, and prices receded ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb., as will be seen by reference to our quotations annexed. There were sold 1,500 bales, of which 394 were for spinning, 238 on speculation, 223 for export and 70 in transit. Cotton for future delivery sold to a considerable extent, but at prices ½c. a ⅝c. per lb. below those current yesterday. The sales were as follows:—100 bales, basis low middling, for June at 23¾c., 250 do. for May at 22 5-8c., 550 do. for June at 23¾c. a 23¾c., 600 do. for July at 22¾c., 2,000 do. for do. at 22¾c., and (last evening) 100 do. for May at 22¾c. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	*Mobile and Memphis.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Good ordinary	21	21¼	21¾	21¾
Low middling	22¼	22¼	22	22¼
Middling	23½	23½	23¾	23¾
Good middling	24¾	24¾	25	25¼

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 11,383 bbls. flour, 60 bbls. and 700 bags corn meal, 46,433 bushels wheat, 9,239 do. corn, 14,780 do. oats. The flour market ruled steady, with a moderate demand. The sales were about 8,000 bbls., including 1,500 bbls. for shipment at $5 a $5 30, southern flour was firm, with a moderate demand. Sales 1,500 bbls. Rye flour was firm, with sales of 200 bbls. Corn meal was dull, but unchanged. Sales 200 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 do	$4 85 a $5 00
Superfine State	5 00 a 5 20
Extra State	5 21 a 5 50
Ohio do.	5 50 a 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20 a 5 20
Extra do	5 25 a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a 6 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 20 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 25 a 7 00
St. Louis low extra	5 70 a —
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	6 00 a 9 75
Southern superfine	5 10 a 5 25
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 75
Corn meal, city	4 75 a —
Corn meal, Jersey	4 75 a 5 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 75 a 5 85

—Wheat was very quiet but steady, with limited offerings, at about $1 23 a $1 25 for No. 2 spring. The sales were only about 14,000 bushels, as follows, at $1 11½ for rejected spring, $1 15 for No. 2, $1 19 in store for common to prime white winter, and $1 67½ a $1 68 for white. Corn was dull and lower. The sales were about 34,000 bushels, at 83c. a 84c. for new mixed Western and $1 15 for new Southern yellow. Oats were quiet, the sales being 69,000 bushels at 65½c. a 66c. for Western in store, 66 a 72c. for white and black Ohio delivered. Rye was dull at $1 11 a $1 15 for State and Western. Barley and barley malt were still dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was extremely quiet and rates for almost all articles were nominal at former quotations. The offerings were light. For vessels for charter there was only a moderate demand. Rates were steady, however, especially for petroleum vessels. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 800 bales cotton at ⅝d. To Rotterdam, 500 tons wood at 25s. The charter a were:—A brig to Copenhagen, with 1,400 bbls. petroleum, at 6s. 3d.; a bark to Rotterdam, with 3,500 bbls. do., at 4s.; a brig to a direct port in the Baltic, with 2,000 bbls. do., at 4s. 6d.; a brig to Cork for orders, with 2,000 bbls. do., at 4s. 9d.; a brig to Cuba and back at $2,000, port charges paid; a bark from Philadelphia, with 2,500 bbls. petroleum to Liverpool for orders at 4s. 9d. flat; a brig 500 tons, from Nova Scotia to New York, and brig to the Baltic, with 1,550 bbls. petroleum on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Cloth was firm but quiet; 50 bales were sold at 28c., which price was demanded for large lots. Bags were quiet, but strong at yesterday's quotations.

HEMP.—Manila was firm at 8½c. a 8¾c., gold; 350 bales rejected were sold at 5¾c., gold. Sisal was quoted at 14½c. a 14¾c., gold; Sisal at 12c. a 12½c. do., and Jamaica at 7c. a 7½c. do., in bond.

HAY was moderately active and steady at the quotations published in our last issue.

HOPS.—There was no change to note in the market. The business was confined to small lots to supply the present wants of brewers. Holders were firm at 12c. a 25c. for common to choice.

HOT CASES.—The market was steady and firm for all but the low and medium grades, which were heavy. Sales 300 hhds. Trinidad, on private terms. We quote:—

	New Crop.	*Old Crop.*
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	33c. a 33c.	29c. a 32c.
Clayed	32c. a 33c.	24c. a 28c.
Muscovado, re-ining	36c. a 40c.	— a —
Muscovado, grocery	42c. a 45c.	— a —
Porto Rico	40c. a 45c.	— a —
English Islands	33c. a 5 c.	— a —
New Orleans	40c. a 5 c.	— a —

MOLASSES.—Cuba was rather more active in the market for spots to-day, though the demand was mostly for small lots. Prices were rather heavy at yesterday's quotations. The sales were 125 bbls., in yard and on dock, at 41c. a 43c., and 58 do. New York bbls. at 42c. a 42½c.; Boston wanted, the demand being confined to small lots at prices within the range of 38c. a $1 10, or strained, $1 10 a $1 20 for No. 2, $1 70 a $1 74 for No. 1, $1 25 a $1 for pale, and $1 35 a $1 for extra do., and window glass. Tar was dull at yesterday's prices. We heard of no sales.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet, but steady, and firm at 85c. in casks. For other kinds the market was dull, but unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—There were no transactions in crude, in bulk, which was held at 15½c. a 15¾c. The demand was very little, and 15½c. was the best bid. A sale of 500 bbls. was made last evening at 16½c. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 20c. The market for refined oil was firmer, and higher prices were paid, the market closing with sellers demanding 27½c. a 27 5-8c. for spot, 27½c. for June, and 25c. for July. There were sold 2,000 bbls. for July, at 27½c.; 2,500 do., for do., at 27 5-8c.; 5,000 do., for June, on private terms, and 1,500 do. for the first half August at 25c. Naphtha was steady at 12c. In Philadelphia the market was quiet, but firmer. At the close May was held at 27 5-8c., with 27c. bid, while June was quoted strong at 27½c. The sales were 2,000 bbls. for June, at 27 5-8c., and 2,000 do. for July, at 27½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 277 packages cut meats and 272 kegs lard. The demand for pork was decidedly more active, but the business was restricted by the firmness of holders, who were unwilling to sell to any extent below $20. Prime mess was held at $20 a $20 25. The sales were 100 bbls. at $20 50 a $20 75 for new mess, the market closing with quotations at about $20 75. For future delivery we heard of no sales. Dressed hogs were quiet at 12½c. a 12¾c. Live hogs were dull and nominal at 9½c. a 10¼c. The arrivals were only 4.6 head. Beef, in bbls., was steady and firm, with a moderate demand. There were sold 300 bbls. within the range of 12c. a 15c. for plain mess, and $16 a $19 for extra and choice do. Tierce beef, prime mess, was quoted at $26 a $27, and India mess at $20 a $22, with moderate inquiry. The sales of the latter is about exhausted. Beef hams remained steady with sales of small lots within the range of $23 a $30 for Southern and $30 a $33 for Western. Bacon was dull for want of stock. Prices were nominal at 14½c. for Cumberland cut, 15¾c. a 16½c. for long clear and 16c. for short rib. Cut meats were steady, with sales of 7,000 lbs. at 13½c. a 16c. for packed bellies. We quote:—Dry salted and pickled shoulders, 12c. a 12c.; pickled hams, 16½c. a 17½c.; smoked and dried do., 18c. a 20c. The market for lard was quiet, but firm, closing at 16¾c. a 16¾c. for Western prime. About 200 packages were sold at 16¼c. a 16½c., and 2,500 packages (part lots yesterday), for future delivery, at 15¾c. a 16¾c.

RICE.—Carolina was quiet, but steady at former prices. The sales were 60 tierces at 7c. a 7½c. for fair to prime.

SUGARS.—The market was dull and we heard of no sales of moment. Prices were steady at 16½c. a 17c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was quiet and heavy, at yesterday's prices. The sales were 300 hhds., at 8¾c. a 10¼c. for Cuba and Porto Rico; also 1,000 boxes reported at 9¾c. Refined was quiet but steady in value, hard selling at 13½c., soft white at 11½c. a 12¼c., extra do. at 11¾c., and yellow at 10¾c. a 11¾c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8¾c. a 8¾c.; fair refining do.; good refining, 9¾c.; fair to good grocery, 9¾c. a 9¾c.; prime to choice grocery, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 9c.; melado, 8¾c. a 9¾c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9¾c. a 9¾c.; do., 10 to 12, 10¼c. a 9¾c.; do., 13 to 15, 10¾c. a 10¾c.; do., 16 to 18, 10¾c. a 11¾c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12¼c.; do., white, 11¾c. a 12¾c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9¾c. a 9¾c.; grocery grades, 9¾c. a 10¾c.

SEEDS.—Linseed was dull and nominal, at $2 20, gold, duty paid. Grass were dull and nominal at yesterday's quotations.

TALLOW was steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 40,000 lbs., at 9¾c. a 9¾c., almost all at the latter price.

WHISKY.—Sales, 5-6 bbls. The demand was moderate, at steady prices. Sales 175 bbls., at $1 09¾ a $1 10—almost all at $1 09¾.

SINGULAR PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.—There was a young lady some years since, daughter of Joseph Bartlett, of Nottingham, who was a mute. She was liberally educated at Hartford, Conn., and subsequently married a Mr. Foster, also a deaf mute. The issue of this marriage was six children, all of whom can hear and talk like so many blackbirds. They were recently at Nottingham, and even the youngest, a girl of three months old, could articulate even more readily than most children of her age. What is more amusing and interesting is the little child, thus early, can use the deaf and dumb alphabet readily and talks with her mother, telling what she wants to eat, drink and wear and whether her head aches or throat is sore. Indeed, all the children are possessed of more than ordinary intelligence.—*Exeter (N. H.) News Letter.*

REMOVALS.

ANSON RUSSELL (LATE S. W. BENEDICT) HAS REmoved to 562 Sixth avenue, three doors above old stand, and has for sale choice list of Houses at reduced prices.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

OLD DIAMOND JEWELRY GREATLY IMPROVED BY resetting in modern style. Our patterns embrace all that is new and desirable, and special attention is given to the secure fastening of the stones.
HOWARD & CO., No. 785 Broadway,
Southwest corner Tenth street, opposite Stewart's, first floor, up stairs.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

OPENING OF OTTO HENSCHEL'S CHESS ROOMS. Wine and Lager Beer Saloon, at 45 Bowery, corner of Houston street, on Monday evening, May 16.

ICE CREAM.

M. J. DIXON, 275 BLEECKER STREET, FURNISHES hotels, restaurants, confectionaries, fairs and excursions with his celebrated steam Ice Creams, of all flavors, at 40c. per quart.

IRON WORKS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
Plain and Ornamental
IRON WORKS,
All kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work for building purposes, consulting house and warerooms,
Nos. 139 to 143 Centre street.

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND MERchandise of every description; liberal advances made on same when required; by A. M. CRISTALAR, 548 Broadway, near Houston street.

EXPRESSES.

A. F. G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE, BAGGAGE EXpress, 113 and 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Furniture moved city, country; furniture, pianos, etc., packed, shipped, storage for furniture; money advanced.

POLITICAL

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS!

DEMOCRATS, READ! READ! READ!

Information has been received that certain parties representing irregular democratic organizations of this city are in league with and under the pay of republicans to betray the democratic Judicial ticket by substituting the names of republicans on that ticket for the regular democratic candidates. Democrats, examine your ticket before you vote, and be sure that you do not vote for a republican. On the Court of Appeals will depend for fourteen years the constitutional rights of the people. If republicans should be elected to control that court the judicial usurpation witnessed at Washington would be repeated in this State. Let us have an honest, able and democratic judiciary to interpret the constitution and the laws. If any pretended democrat is found giving out a bogus ticket with the names of black republicans on it, he should be summarily dealt with. The names of the democratic judicial candidates are as follows:—

COURT OF APPEALS.

For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals,
SANFORD E. CHURCH.
For Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
MARTIN GROVER,
RUFUS W. PECKHAM,
CHARLES A. RAPALLO.

COMMON PLEAS.

For Additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York,
HAMILTON W. ROBINSON.
JOSEPH F. DALY.
RICHARD L. LARREMORE.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the place of Charles H. Van Brunt, whose term ends December 31, 1870,
CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT.
MARINE COURT.

For additional Justices of the Marine Court of the City of New York,
GEORGE SHEA.
WILLIAM H. TRACY.
PHILIP JOACHIMSEN.
Endorsed—"GENERAL—NUMBER TWO."
By order of the General Committee.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
WILLIAM HITCHMAN, Secretary.

N. B.—A reserve supply of ballots for any ward or election district requiring them will be kept on hand all day, election day, Tuesday, May 17, at Tammany Hall General Committee Room, and down town at Mr. Taylor's, 39 Nassau street.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE MONROE INdependent Democratic Association of the Twenty-second ward, on Saturday evening, May 14, 1870, held at their hall West Fifty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, it was unanimously resolved, that the Tammany nominations received their undivided support at the coming election:—President, D. Malone; Vice President, John Grahm; Secretary, F. A. Malone; Financial Secretary, John Anderson; Treasurer, Thomas Murphy.

DEMOCRATIC UNION, WORKINGMEN'S, YOUNG Men's United New Tammany Hall Reform and Citizen's Associations Nominations for Assistant Aldermen, Twentieth Assembly district, Nineteenth ward,
PATRICK H. SLATTERY.

REGULAR TAMMANY AND DEMOCRATIC UNION nomination—Tenth Assembly district, Seventeenth ward.

For Assistant Alderman,
HENRY A. PECHER.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION OF THE Ninth district.
For Assistant Alderman,
JAMES MICHAELS, Jr.

REGULAR TAMMANY NOMINATION—NINETEENTH ward, twenty-first district.—For Assistant Alderman, WILLIAM H. McCATHEY, and not John Shelly.

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM.
Charles H. Cooper
for Assistant Alderman.

19TH WARD—20TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—REGUlar Tammany nomination—For Assistant Alderman, THOMAS DUFFY.

20TH WARD DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB AND INdependent Association.—For Assistant Alderman Fifteenth district,
THOMAS MURRAY.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, April 14, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—

SIR:—Notice is hereby given that at an election to be held in this State on the third Tuesday in May next (May 17), pursuant to the provisions of chapter 86, Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy (passed March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy), entitled "An act to provide for an election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York," the following officers are to be elected, to wit:—

A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and
Six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals,
whose terms of office, as provided in said act, and in the sixth article of the constitution of the State of New York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870, and terminate as provided in the said constitution and in the eighth section of said act.

Also three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York, whose terms of office, as provided in said act, and in the sixth article of the constitution of the State of New York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870.

Also a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of said city and county in the place of Charles H. Van Brunt, appointed by the Governor in the place of John R. Brady, resigned, whose term of office as provided in an act entitled "An act relating to the Supreme Court and to the election of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the city and county of New York," passed April 27, 1870, will commence on the first day of January, 1871, at which time the term of office of said appointee will by law expire.

Also three additional Justices of the Marine Court of the city of New York, whose terms of office will commence on the 1st day of July, 1870, and terminate as provided in an act entitled "An act to reduce the several acts in relation to the Marine Court of the city of New York into one act, and to extend the jurisdiction of said court," passed May 2, 1870.

The attention of the City Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election and County Canvassers respectively directed to sections one, two, three, four and five of chapter 86, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

SECTION 1. A Chief Judge and six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the electors of the State on the third Tuesday of May next, pursuant to the judiciary or shall article of the constitution. The names of all persons voted for at such election by any elector shall be put upon one ballot, which shall designate the person voted for as Chief Judge and the persons voted for as Associate Judges, and no elector shall vote for more than the Chief Judge and four of the Associate Judges. Such ballot shall be endorsed "Judiciary," and the inspectors of Election shall provide a box labelled "Judiciary," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The person receiving the highest number of votes as Chief Judge and the six persons receiving the highest number of votes for Associate Judges shall be deemed chosen at such election.

SEC. 2. At the same election there shall be chosen by the electors of the city and county of New York three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said city and county, as required by the said sixth article of the constitution. The names of the persons voted for shall be upon one ballot, which shall be separated from the ballot mentioned in the preceding section and shall be endorsed "Judiciary, Common Pleas." The inspectors shall keep a box labelled "Judiciary, Common Pleas," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed chosen at such election.

SEC. 3. Notice of such election shall be given and published for not less than four weeks preceding the same. As to the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, the notice shall be given as now required by law in reference to general elections, and as to Judges in the said Court of Common Pleas in New York, it shall be given as now required in reference to local elections in that city. No omission of notice shall invalidate any election provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. At such election the registry of votes, if any such registry of votes be required by the then existing law, prepared and used at the last preceding general or charter election, as the case may be, shall be used, but the inspectors of election shall meet in their several election districts, on the Friday and Saturday preceding the election, to revise, correct and complete and shall revise, correct and complete the said registry, in the manner now required by law in reference to general and charter elections, if such registry shall then be required by law.

SEC. 5. The Board of State Canvassers shall meet on the second Tuesday of June next, to canvass the votes for Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and shall thereupon proceed according to existing laws; and except as in this act otherwise provided, all laws in force at the time in respect to the holding of election, the qualifications of voters, the punishment for illegal voting, the canvassing and returning of the votes, and all laws prescribing the duties of inspectors, officers and boards in reference to elections, shall apply to the election authorized by this act, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto. Any vacancy in the office of inspector of election in any election district in the State, shall be filled in the manner provided by law, on or before the day of such election.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
April 15, 1870.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the city and county of New York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to so do. See chapter 430, Laws of 1850.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO BUY—A SECOND HAND 32 OR 42 inch Sheridan's Cutter. Call at 223 Front street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WITHIN 1 MILE OF depot, on Morris and Essex Railroad, between Orange Junction and South Orange, for one or two years; a well furnished house, pleasant grounds, &c.; family small. Address M., Herald office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A STORE, SUITABLE FOR MILlinery, on Broadway, from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth street; or would buy out a party retiring from business. Address, stating particulars, M. G. B., Herald office.

DENTISTRY

A LAUGH AT HAVING TEETH EXTRACTED.—GAS given for past six years; no extra charge; beautiful light Gum Sets $10, $12, $15; unsurpassed; satisfaction or no pay. Dr. EVANS removed to his new and extensive Dental Rooms, 553 Sixth avenue, first door from Twenty-second street.

DR. B. M. DUKE, DENTIST, REMOVED TO 459 SIXTH avenue, one door below Twenty-eighth street. Sets of Teeth, $10; filling decayed Teeth, $1. All operations warranted.

POORER CLASSES, CLERKS, &C., CAN HAVE ARTificial Teeth inserted at only the cost of material by applying at the New York Dental Infirmary, 585 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. Extracting free of charge.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application; narcotization; gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; set, $10; old sets purchased; Plumpers for thin faces. J. JAY VILLERS,
155 Grand street, near Broadway.

WHALEBONE RUBBER—THE LATEST IMPROVEment in dental plates, being stronger, lighter, occupies less space, more perfect fit, contains no mercury, and will outwear three ordinary rubber plates. Beautiful sets, $10, $15, $25. Gold fillings, $3 upwards. Gas administered. At the New York Dental Rooms, 264 Sixth avenue.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG LADY, REFINED, WELL EDUCATED, proficient in music and personally attractive, wishes the acquaintance of a middle aged gentleman with a view to matrimony. Call on or address Miss ELOISE TRAVERS, 118 West Thirty-first street.

BILLIARDS.

WE ARE NOW SELLING OFF OUR IMMENSE STOCK of Billiard Tables and Fixtures at prices that defy competition. Call and examine.
KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale; splendid location, on west side. Apply to CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A STAPLE FANCY FRUIT AND GROCERY STORE for sale.—Business location, first class, in Fulton street, near City Hall, Brooklyn. Apply to CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE, CORNER LIQUOR STORES, RESTAUrants, Billiard Saloons, Hotels, Bakeries, on all the avenues; Groceries, Meat Markets, Coal Yards, Drug Stores, Ale Vaults. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SAFES; also several Herring's, Marvin's, Wilder's and other makers, very low; Safes exchanged.
LILLIE SAFE COMPANY, No. 5 Park place.

A FIRST CLASS NEWS STAND FOR SALE CHEAP—Sold on account of owner having a situation and cannot attend to it. Inquire at the stand, Myrtle avenue, between Vanderbilt and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn.

A.—FOR SALE—A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR Store; good lease; rent $22; also good paying family Liquor Store, handsomely fitted up; four pull ale pump; price $500. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, 225 Bowery.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED, SUCCESSFUL RESTAUrant, Oyster and Liquor Saloon for sale, down town, on leading business thoroughfare; complete fixtures, furniture and arrangements; rent only $700; lease four years. Apply to CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS, IN A thriving village, one hour from city, doing a good business; well stocked; price $6,500. Address CHEMIST, Herald office.

DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Reason for selling, going South. Call on or address C. A. E., 417 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS STANDS on Grand street; the Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a Paper Hanging and Window Shade Store, 370 Grand street.

FOR SALE—WITH LEASE, BY THE OWNER, WHO has occupied the premises for 27 years past; will make a most splendid lager beer saloon. Apply at Mineral Water Factory 91 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; CANDY FACTORY; GOOD wholesale and retail custom; established nine years. Owner has gone in liquor business. Inquire at 243 Catherine street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED WINE AND Lager Beer Saloon; good location for any kind of business; on the west side of Eighth avenue; large store; long lease and cheap rent. Inquire of WM. DEALING, 317 West Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOTEL, NO. 4 ATLANTIC street, Brooklyn; $2,500 cash.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, with long Lease, Stock and splendid Fixtures, all in good order. Inquire in the cigar store, 143 First avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO COUNTER SHOW CASES, BOTH 8 feet long; 1 silver plated, $45; 1 black walnut, $30. Address W. J. AYERS, 285 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CORNER LIQUOR STORE; long lease and low rent. Apply at corner of Ridge and Delancey streets.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—DINING SALOON, cheap; 14 beds; two years' lease; opposite depot of three car lines; no opposition; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call, after 9 A. M., at 101 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF an old established Meat Market. 713 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—A SODA WATER FOUNTAIN, CHEAP. Apply to STILWELL & SWAIN, 11 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A CANDY AND TOY, AND KEROSENE and lamp fixture Store; an old stand; established for ten years. Inquire at 172 Hester street.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASE AND CHEAP RENT—A first class Liquor Store, corner of Greenwich and Charlton streets; Inman House; satisfactory reasons for selling out

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING RESTAURANT AND Oyster House, on the Fifth avenue, established over 20 years, at a great sacrifice. Apply at 60 Gold street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; worth $6,000 per annum clear of all expenses; easy to manage; will be sold for $3,500, part cash, to a good man. Address L. H. M., Herald office.

HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—BEST family hotel in New York, paying 50 per cent on investment; leaving the city reason of selling. Address HOTEL A. Y. D., Herald office.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT 260 BOWERY. Apply within.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GENTLEMAN'S FURnishing Goods store for sale, located near the largest hotel on Broadway, doing a fine regular business and large custom shirt trade, at a bargain for cash. Address FURNISHING GOODS, Herald office.

$2,500 A FIRST CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE; 608 Eleventh avenue, corner of Forty-fifth street. Inquire on the premises.

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McFARLAND'S EXPOSITION.

More of Mrs. McFarland's Letters to Her Husband in 1863 and 1864.

We give below another batch of letters from Mrs. McFarland to her husband, later in date than those published in the HERALD on Saturday:—

CHELSEA, June 12, 1863.

MY DEAR HUSBAND—I received a hurried note from you to-day, dated yesterday, and a long letter yesterday, written Sunday last. I am going to start to-morrow at seven o'clock, and am in the midst of a thousand and one things to do that always come in the last moments. * * *

To-day I went and had Danny's picture taken, but cannot have them at present—not until a few days. The weather has been so bad that photographers have not been able to finish up their pictures, and they are behind time with them. As soon as Danny's are done they will be sent to Chelsea, and mother will send one to you. My pictures are not yet done, but I expect them to-night. If they come I will enclose them, and you can take your choice, as I wrote you. They are very dear. I only had half a dozen of Danny's, and what I have had of us three here come to nearly fifteen dollars. I wanted to have a group taken of myself, Danny and Percy, but they ask too much. I mean to have it done some time. * * * I received a letter from Mr. Scudder. He is going to start a magazine in January next at the Riverside press, and wants it kept a secret. Please pursue his letter for me. * * * I have not received my pictures, and fear shall not to-night. I guess I will not send them until I hear from you. I am going to have Ed. Custus paint my portrait, which I intend to pay for with money I intend to earn, in present to you and the children. I was going to keep it a secret from you, but then again I thought I would tell you. Won't you begin, dear? I shall direct this to Portsmouth, and leave immediately to care of Thomas J. Gates, Shebourne, N. H., and I will write as soon as I get yours. Your loving wife, ABBY.

MCFARLAND'S THOUGHTFUL KINDNESS.

MANCHESTER, June 23.

MY DEAREST, DARLING HUSBAND—I should not have written to you until to-morrow if the basket hadn't arrived last night and made me so very happy that if it hadn't been late in the evening I should have written to you that very moment. My darling, how very, very good you were. You don't know how I longed to give you a warm hug and a hearty kiss before I opened it, and when I took each kind of fruit, more and more delighted at each new package, you would have been in danger of not getting a long breath for five minutes if you had been here. I enjoyed it so much. It all tastes deliciously, particularly the dates. The pineapples I haven't cut. They are hanging up, and all the house with their fragrant smell. But better than all the fruit, my darling husband, is the knowledge that it was your thoughtful kindness stowed away all the niceties, and that you love me so much to be so mindful and kind to me. The tears are fairly in my eyes when I think how good you are to me. I shall not thank you any more now, dearest. You may think me foolish. When I see you I shall give you a separate embrace for the memory of that basket. * * *

I shall not write again till Thursday, I think. I think I shall go to spend a few days with Sarah Gould the last of this week.

I have not had any company since you were here. Won't you come up and spend the whole of August? I shall be so lonesome here without you. Don't, dear! Goodby, dearest, with lots of love and kisses. Imagine I am on your knee, and my arms around your neck. I dreamed last night I was there—the best dream I have had since I came home. Your loving wife, ABBY.

THE EVE DE BONHEUR.

AT HOME, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 22.

MY DARLING HUSBAND—I received last evening after I had sent my letter to you your beautiful present. I was so delighted with it. You know how I do when I am pleased; and I have looked at it until I know every figure and have interpreted the meaning of the whole group. I admire it more than ever now it is really mine, and cannot thank you enough for it. I shall hang it in my room and study it every day, and every time I do love the darling, cunning little baby so much. It looks a little like my little bird when she was undressed at her bath. That little baby figure is the gem to me of the whole. Hadn't it better have it framed in a plain, gilt frame. It will be neater than anything, I think. I thank you a thousand times for such a beautiful memento of our engagement. I expected nothing half so valuable and exquisite, dearest.

It is Thanksgiving week this week, and I do wish you were to be at home. Sometimes my heart sinks within me when I don't know definitely the time you will come. * * * * *

How is your cold? Do write me candidly about it. If it is really no better I shall certainly come there and nurse you. I am afraid you will hurt yourself by using cold water indiscriminately. You ought to stay in all day, and using it, for it weakens a person and renders them more liable to take cold. Do be cautious, and get over it, for sometimes those colds hang on all winter. Go to Dr. Gurnsey if you get no better, won't you? I should have written this letter earlier had mailed it to-day, but it has been so stormy I could not go to the office; so it will go to-morrow. It seems to me you didn't get all my letters last week from the way you wrote. I am afraid they are very much delayed or miscarried, and the deed was long coming, too, if you had not received it when you wrote last. This is the fifth letter since last Wednesday, the day I received your deed. I wrote Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Monday (that was yesterday) and this day's letter which you are reading. I got a letter from you a week yesterday, a note Wednesday with the deed, and a letter yesterday. Thank all. I think when you get things all arranged, and your houses sold, you might come on here and spend quite a time. Now, couldn't you see? Answer this in your next, and say what you think. I shall frame my picture before your arrival. Shan't I? Oh, how beautiful it is! I love it ever so much, and love you dearly when I see it, because you were so good as to give it to me.

I must go to bed. It is quite early now; it is so dull evenings. Oh, I am ever so much interested in "Cosmos." I have read considerable in it and I do like it. I wish very often you were here to explain some things I don't understand very well, but yet I feel very much interested. Are you glad?

Good night, my dear husband. I hope you will sleep sweetly. I am yours, most tenderly. ABBY.

NAMING THE BABY.

MANCHESTER, June 1, 1854,
Wednesday Morning.

MY DEAR HUSBAND—I presume by the time you receive this letter you will have been here father. He started Tuesday at eleven o'clock, and was to have reached New York Thursday morning. So, if nothing happens, he will reach your office before this letter. I am glad you have given him a place—and so is mother. I am glad, on the whole, I did not go with him; besides, if I can get away next week, it will be but a few days' difference between his arrival in New York and mine. * * * I hope in looking for a boarding house in the country you will get high ground; besides mosquitoes which are so thick on low land, there is always fog and miasma. * * * Baby is going to be too bright and active to be on the bed and sleep.

Percy is homesick. He ate breakfast with us this morning and he said, "I used to get good things at my papa's office." "I used to get shrimps and cream cakes and pies." "Papa used to leave me all alone while he went and brought them." He wants to see you very much. I shall meet you in Boston, shan't I, dear? I think I shall take the girl on with me that Sarah Gould spoke about. I expect to see you in a week at least. You will find baby very much prettier. We have not got any name for him yet. You named both Percy and darling little Jessie, and we all thought you might name baby also. It is very hard to think of a right kind of a name to give him. We all suggested that you might call him after yourself, and we might give him a middle name. Poor little Percy appears as if he felt as if he was cast off since baby was born. When we spoke of calling him Daniel, Percy said that ought to have had papa's name, because he was the "oldest." Poor little fellow, he was quite low-spirited last night; but he is sprightly this morning. Would you have thought he would have made that remark? May be he heard some one else say so. Till I see you, I am your loving wife, ABBY.

A CURE FOR SORE THROAT.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 9, 1863.

MY DEAR HUSBAND—I received a letter from you to-day, written yesterday. I expected you would have written me on Sunday, as the letter written the last of the week was written very hurriedly. * * * * *

I am very sorry to hear your throat is sore. I presume you will ridicule my prescription, but I will tell you what you had better do. Get some raspberry leaves and steep them, then sweeten well with sugar. You could get a little tin cup and steep them on the gas. You must gargle your throat and also allow some, and you must use it constantly several days. Now, there the goodness to write me if you do this, won't you, dear? I often have it and that raspberry tea cures me instantly. * * * * *

You are wrong, dear, in supposing that it is a matter of indifference to me that you are coming on. That is a real cruel remark. Don't you think so? The reason I didn't say more about it was because I knew it takes time to get a furlough, and you had not begun to get one, and I thought you merely said it to satisfy me. I send my love and many invitations to come. Mother persisted in thinking you would come after what you said, but I told her I didn't believe you would. She says you must try and come.

I think you had better try my prescription for your throat. Have you any objection to my taking a part in some charades the Unitarians are getting up? Doctor Custus' people and Ruth are the chief ones, and they are going to have them at the sewing circle rooms. The word is Falstaff. With oceans of love and one million of kisses from

Your affectionate wife ABBY.

A LONG WALK.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1862.

MY DEAR HUSBAND—I went down to the office this morning confidently expecting a letter from you, and was greatly disappointed at receiving none. I think the last I received was on Wednesday morning, but do not feel quite certain—yes, I remember now, it is so. I hope you have not sent one with an excuse which has been lost—that is, money in it. Please write me as soon as you get this if I ought to have had a letter between Friday and Wednesday. I was obliged to walk down yesterday, for they were using old Tom, but I walked as fast as he could have gone, which isn't saying much. I think it is almost a wonder that I have managed to mail my letters to you as regularly as I have, for it is no small amount of trouble to go a mile and a half to mail a letter. I don't mean to say that it is any trouble to walk almost any distance to mail a letter to my darling husband so he can get it in time, for I know you would be so disappointed if you didn't. I have got done with my dressmaker, but there is a large pile of work remaining already for me to sew. I should have been very glad if I could have kept her a week, but she couldn't stay, and I wasn't offended.

Percy is so brisk, and he does know so much about words and their meanings. Not one escapes him. Night before last, after I undressed him, he asked me to let him tell me some stories. He told me a number from "Mother Goose," and then, "twinkle, twinkle, little star." When he repeated the last line, "Like a traveller in the dark," he says, "What is a traveller?" I explained to him what it was and said "When you and I go to New York we are travellers." "Well, whenever," said he, "when we stay at home we are untravellers." Wasn't that quite a knowing remark in philosophy? * * *

I shall count the hours till you come, darling. How long did you say it would be? But then you say with an if. I do hate those ifs awfully. Do not say you will come and then not come at a particular time. For when I know definitely when you will come, I do enjoy ever so much the anticipation of your coming. But it is long to wait. The eve that I know you will come I shall listen to every sound on the road for your carriage wheels. With ever so much love from little Percy and your dear, devoted wife, ABBY.

MRS. M'FARLAND BELIEVES IN STOCK.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 7, 1863.

MY DEAR HUSBAND—I received a letter from you Monday enclosing a check for twenty dollars. I have not yet got it cashed, but will do so this morning, pay the rest of my board and pay for my bonnet and get little Percy's jockey if it is done. * * *

My bonnet looks quite as pretty as if it were done in New York, and didn't cost me half as much, which is a desirable feature in it.

I presume you do not read the *Atlantic Monthly*. Probably you are too busy to read anything except Herbert Spencer and other such hard books. You know you used to read me some of his works, but I couldn't understand them much at first; but when you used to tell me what you had read in the form of a lecture I could understand it better and remember it longer. * * *

Percy, every one thinks, looks healthier than ever before. His short hair makes him look better; that is, more boy like and robust.

I am very, very glad to see such a change in him. He looks like you almost altogether; don't he, dear? I think he will make a bigger man than you. I don't mean bigger in the intellectual sense, but taller.

Dear little fellow, his heart is as tender as papa's, and he is your own boy. He is no common child like many common children I see wherever I go. I believe in stock; don't you, darling?

If you get a furlough, I think you had better make up your mind to stay up here until I am ready to go to New York with you.

Do you think there might be another riot in New York, dear? I should be afraid to be there then, and I did feel dreadfully, I assure you, awfully afraid when it was there before that you would have been shot by those Irishmen; but they wouldn't shoot you if they knew you were one; but they never would know it from your accent or appearance. You couldn't shoot more than a good one, could you, darling? But I know you would be brave—that is, in case of an emergency. You never had much taste for manly sports; for I remember you told me once, when the senior class of Dartmouth were in the White Mountains on a geological tour, they all fished, and caught trout but you, and you said you had no enjoyment in catching those little things emerging themselves in the beautiful shining water. It is just like you. Ain't it dear? And Shelley, too? I thought it was real funny.

Mother, Will, and Sarah send much love, and are very anxious to see you. Do, do come soon, won't you? Percy talks a great deal about his dear papa. Your affectionate ABBY.

M'FARLAND'S MORTGAGES.

TUESDAY, June 7, at Mrs Gould's.

DARLIE—I am going to have you pick me out a dress, and, as I like to dress according to your fancy, you might try once and see how you select, only don't pay too much for one. * * *

I could not understand very well about the Fourteenth street mortgages; but it is this, is it not? You have already a second mortgage on each of the four houses, and are going to change them for a second one on each, from another company. *No, don't yes.* I was stupid, but now I understand. Shall I have to go to a lawyer to have it properly done, or shall I merely sign my name without any ceremony? I am so glad you are so fortunate. I always feel the most perfect confidence in your ability to bring about favorable results, and I feel that the best things will come to pass; and they do come so naturally that I almost forget what your efforts must have been. Dinkey remains proof against vaccination. Won't you be glad to see her and your dear wife? I shall be so glad when you can write will come—certainly as to the date of your arrival. I hope daily it may be soon.

Dont I see you, I am always your loving wife, ABBIE.

THE BURLINGTON PROPERTY AND M'FARLAND'S HOUSES IN BOSTON.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 20, 1859.

MY DEAR HUSBAND—I received the deed of your Burlington property yesterday, and went down to a lawyer to see if there is a commissioner for New Jersey in this city. There is none here, I understand. * * *

Sarah Gould was going to Boston on Thursday to visit some friends, and she said she would go a day earlier if I went down on that business. So we shall go down by the first train tomorrow morning, and I shall go immediately to a commissioner, and mail the deed to you as soon as I can possibly get it done. * * *

I think Miss Keyes comes to our place next week to do the dressmaking. I have my finances laid up to have my new things made up with. I am going to have my new silk and silk re-topper made when Miss Keyes comes.

I think the little steamboat is real cunning, but what a funny thing to own. It is as queer property as your printing press. I should like a ride in her. Still I hope you will sell her soon. Don't go to taking any trips, will you? I certainly would not. It might be a dangerous one for you, with inexperienced hands to work her.

You never said a word about coming on. I am afraid you are so narrow it. How I wish you could meet me in Boston Saturday evening. Won't you write me where your houses are in Boston, so I can go and see them?

I see don't know how much I enjoy my stereoscope pictures. I like them ever so much, only why didn't you get me one or two colored ones with a little baby in. I want one with a little, cunning baby in it very much. I like that in my engraving dearly. * * * Write me how well you are and all about your health, with ten millions of kisses from your affectionate wife. ABBY.

P. S.—Direct to No. 20 Court street, Boston.

GOOD NEWS.

SUNDAY MORNING, June 5, 1859.]
At Mrs. Gould's.

MY DEAR HUSBAND—I have not written to you since Wednesday, because I was waiting to get your letter which was to contain good news, and that did not arrive till last evening.

I was very glad to find you so successful in your business, and that your affairs had come into such good order, although you wrote rather hurriedly, and I couldn't quite understand all of it. Still, I guess I understand it pretty well. At any rate, I understand that you have been much troubled and are very much relieved, and am very glad. You were so glad that you forgot to say when you were coming home, which is the best piece of news, and didn't say a single word that I might expect you. Your life has been a constant succession of escapes for a long time, and as I only see their effects on you, and cannot appreciate as well as you the value of the results brought about, I feel sorrier at the necessity of your worrying so hard in such a way that you do. * * *

Jessie has slept all the time I was writing this. Goodby. Your affectionate wife. ABBY.

PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1859.

MY DEAR HUSBAND—I have read your letter and explored the contents of the casket, admired my dress and mother's and looked coarsely a glance as you at the stereoscopic pictures, and I should not sleep to-night if I did not write a few lines, just to ease my heart a little. I had not heard a word from you until that brief note this noon, and, as I rather thought you would write last Sunday, you may imagine I have been in a good deal of suspense. You know I expected you the 14th, and every train since Monday I have looked for you. Every day I have looked for a letter, and the change from this excitement to receiving your letter and the basket has really affected me very much. If all the family had not been looking on I should have done a very unusual thing, namely, to have had a good, hearty cry before I had cut a single cord—viz., which fastens the basket.

I really thought you were sick, real sick, and yesterday I expected a telegraphic despatch every time I heard the bell ring. Not that you delayed writing so very long, for I had been expecting you home or a summons to meet you, and my nerves are all wrought up.

Now I have received the basket, and have been so delighted with the contents I hardly know what to say. The dress for me is elegant, rich, and will be most becoming. Mother's is in exquisite taste, and she sent enough thanks and messages about it to cover a whole page; so I don't take up the room, but let you imagine them. The pictures were exquisite, and the frames will be just the thing. The only bad thing in the basket was that the glass had broken, and that I can easily get repaired. The book is so nice, so much handsomer in binding than I expected, so elegant every way that I can hardly bear to part with it. If I did not feel I owed it I would appropriate it actually to myself. The peas will be nice and the rabbits delicious. After I received your letter this morning telling me the basket was coming, of course I speculated what was in it. And you must tell me if this don't prove psychological influence. I thought first of the frame and the book; next I thought, I'll bet he'll send me a dress; then it flashed into my mind that you would send me green peas, and I wondered what made me have that impression so vividly, because they were out of season. And I thought all over that scene at Mrs. Van's when you felt so badly, because I cried when I saw the peapods out in the yard and conjectured you had had peas for dinner. Then I thought of stereoscope pictures, and there is everything that was in the basket except mother's dress and the rabbits and the money. Now, wasn't it singular I thought of those things and nothing else—of no book or anything else which you might have given me? I think it was stranger; but, after all, I cannot conceal from myself that I was disappointed, I expected you so surely this week at the farthest. I was sure you would come to-morrow night, and I can't help being disappointed. I was disappointed last Saturday, for I expected you that day, and when I received your letter, and you said it seemed real cooling, instead of "I am coming to-night," if it were not that I don't wish to disappoint you I would go to Washington next week. I felt terribly hurt, though I tried to write as if I were not. Well, good night. I must go to bed, and I will finish this to-morrow morning.

Yours, ABBY.

SATURDAY MORNING.

* * * I have been looking at my things this morning, admiring them over and over. You don't know how much I am delighted with my pictures. They are so interesting to me; and almost all scenes in Paris, are they not? These things—books and pictures—give me so much pleasure. I am never tired of looking at my Reve de Bonheur. The dress is lovely by daylight. Did you get these things alone, with no one to help you select?

I can't tell you all I want to, but will write again the first of the week. Mother is delighted with her dress. Goodby. Yours, ABBY.

DON'T BE CROSS.

MANCHESTER, June 16, 1858.

MY DARLING HUSBAND—I received your letter this (Friday) morning and read the few scolding lines you sent me, and after I had read them I thought you were real cross and exacting. Just think of the whole week that elapsed when I was at home before that you never touched pen to paper in my behalf, and now, because I negected to write for four days, you are cross. * * *

Be sure and bring me, when you come, darling, that life of Shelly and Byron. * * * * *

Write soon and don't be cross. With much love, your affectionate ABBY.

CITY POLITICS.

Hugh Keane Democratic Association of the Fourth Ward.

This association held a meeting at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, on Saturday night, the president, Mr. John McDermott, in the chair, and Mr. Michael Farrie acting as secretary. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Tammany nominations, particularly those of Thomas Coman, Bryan Reilly and Edward Caddy.

Matthew T. Brennan Independent Democratic Association of the Sixth Ward.

This club was organized on Saturday evening last, under most auspicious circumstances, at Kessel's Hotel, fully 150 members responding to the roll call. The following officers were elected for one year, viz:—John Mitchell, president; James J. Brophy, vice president; James Winn, secretary; Patrick Barry, treasurer.

A resolution was passed endorsing Thomas Coman and Patrick Lysaght, the Tammany nominees, for Alderman and Assistant Alderman.

This club is composed of the most prominent and respected citizens of the Sixth ward, and while supporting the Tammany ticket, pledges itself particularly to follow the fortunes of Matthew T. Brennan.

Matthew T. Brennan Democratic Benevolent Association of the Seventh Ward.

At a meeting of the above-named association, held last evening, it was unanimously resolved that the members of this association pledge themselves to the support of the Tammany nominee for Alderman of this ward, Mr. Bryan Reilly, and that they will also use all their influence and exertions to secure his election by an overwhelming majority. And it was further resolved, "That we also pledge ourselves to the support of the nominee for Assistant Alderman and also of the Tammany judiciary ticket."

The Ninth Ward Democratic—Meeting of the General Committee Last Night.

Although there is no very great need of extra vigilance in this ward, the election of the Tammany candidates being a foregone conclusion, the General Committee have been on active service since the commencement of the canvass, and, through the able management of Judge Dusenbury, their indefatigable chairman of the Executive Committee, have succeeded in securing to the democratic candidates the suffrage of the large colored vote of the ward. The committee held a meeting last night and made final arrangements for the election to be held to-morrow.

THE BATTLE OF THE SHADES.

About a quarter before two o'clock yesterday morning the large gang of loiterers, who at that hour in the morning are in the habit of congregating at the corner of Greene and Bleecker streets, were startled by a cry of murder and fearful curses and imprecations. They followed the sound and found that it came from the archway of No. 179 Greene street, where a colored domestic was fearfully pommelling one of the enfranchised shades of the ward, who had stolen a shirt for no moral purpose. For some five minutes the battle raged between the male and female Africans, and the cries and curses could be heard five blocks away. Finally the man, by a desperate effort, sprang over the iron railing to the street, where he was pursued by the infuriated woman, who belabored him clear to the corner of the above named streets, when she abandoned the chase. The battle of the shades was witnessed by over 100 male persons and eight or ten female residents of the house, who swarmed out from their couches in dishabille.

THE MISSOURI RAILROAD SLAUGHTER

Newspaper Accounts of the Terrible Collision—The Cause of the Accident—Startling Scenes and Terrible Incidents—A Day of Gloom.

Although our telegraphic despatches have contained very full details of the terrible railroad disaster that occurred on the Pacific Railroad about thirty miles from St. Louis on the 12th instant, yet the newspaper reports are so full and graphic that we will spare a little extra space in giving a part of them to our readers.

[From the St. Louis Republican, May 13.]

THE SCENE.

When the party of road officers reached the spot they found that the citizens of the vicinity, with a humanity and generosity that do them credit, were already on the ground, laboring with the utmost energy to remove first the wounded and after them the killed from the mass of splintered timbers and bent and broken iron rods, and that they had already made good progress in their work. Dr. John W. Jackson, of Labadie station, and Dr. Calkins, of Franklin, were assisting and directing, both working with the citizens to extricate the living victims from the painful positions in which the collision had left them, and as the same time doing what they could to make them as comfortable as the limited facilities of a sparsely settled region would admit of. Colonel Leighton and the other officers of the road with him spared no effort to afford relief to the injured, making them their first care. The mattresses and bedding of the sleeping cars that stood uninjured on the track were brought out and laid on the ground for the wounded to rest upon, and quilts, coverlets and lint for the dressing of wounds were liberally brought forward by the residents. The collision of the two trains had been so violent that the fragments of the wreck were jammed and wedged each into a rigid, impact mass, with dead bodies and living victims crushed side by side and entangled in one indescribable agony. The sufferers bore themselves with wonderful patience and fortitude, calling the attention of the workers to their situations, and directing the efforts for their relief, but uttering few complaints, and quietly enduring their agony till their bodies or limbs could be disengaged from the remorseless beams, sphnters and jagged rods that held them pinioned fast in the wreck. By eleven o'clock seventeen dead bodies, all that could be seen, had been taken out, and all the living victims extricated from the wreck; and while the work continued to go forward the wounded were placed on mattresses and beds and laid in rows of three each in the baggage car of the relief train, to be sent to the city. When the train reached Kirkwood on its return it was met by the regular mail train that left St. Louis at eleven o'clock, having been detained behind its usual hour of departure till definite intelligence could be obtained from the scene of the accident. On this train were Drs. Hodgen, Johnson, Barret and others, city physicians who were on their way to Eureka to offer their services, meeting the relief train at Kirkwood, and learning that the only victims remaining at the wreck were the dead who were past all relief they returned to the city on the relief train, affording such comforts as they could to the prostrate and bruised sufferers stretched out in the baggage car.

THE COLLISION.

The accident was a collision between the east bound express train, due at St. Louis at six o'clock yesterday morning, and a west bound extra freight train that left this city during the night previous. The express train had five passenger cars and a baggage car, and the freight train was a long, heavy one, drawn by a powerful locomotive. At the point of collision, a mile and a half east of Eureka, there is an embankment fifteen feet high, where the road curves so sharply that two approaching trains cannot see each other until close together. It was at this perilous spot, of all others, that the approaching trains, each unconscious of the other's presence and each thundering forward at a rapid rate of speed, were doomed to meet. There was but one instant's warning of the terrible danger to which the express train was rushing, too short to permit to be averted. A boy standing beside the engineer of his train, Mr. Jackson, was the first to descry the smokestack of the approaching freight engine entering the curve at the east, just as the express entered it at the west. He pointed to it and directed the attention of Mr. Jackson to the danger at the same moment. Jackson instantly reversed his engine and gave two sharp, quick whistles, that call for the application of the brakes. The brakemen promptly responded at the word of command, and put up the brakes close and tight. This broke the force of the express train's speed somewhat, but not sufficiently.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED—SCENE AT THE SEVENTH STREET DEPOT.

The despatching of several special trains, the indications of hurry and excitement and the gathering of official and prominent citizens at the Seventh street depot attracted attention, and even before the actual facts of the accident were known in the different parts of the city crowds of persons of all classes thronged the platform and vicinity. Between twelve and one o'clock it became generally known that the train with the wounded would soon arrive, and this drew numbers of people to the spot. Captain Kohlund was present with a squad of policemen for the purpose of preserving order and preventing inconvenient crowding. Two dozen mattresses were piled upon the platform to assist in the transportation of the wounded, and one coffin was to be seen lying on a truck.

This was for Warner, the express messenger, reported to be killed, but, as will be seen elsewhere, turns up not seriously damaged. In accordance with the instructions of the Coroner sixteen coffins were sent to the Fourteenth street depot, it being stated that the dead would be brought into the city and put off at that point. The sight of these dismal white pine boxes created a deep impression on the spectators and gave a definite idea to the loitering crowds of the extent of the calamity. About half-past two o'clock the train arrived at the Fourteenth street depot—where a short stoppage occurred—and it then proceeded to Seventh street. Here an immense throng of people were assembled. The long platform was a mass of humanity, excited and eager, but silent. The train was composed of several passenger cars, and a baggage car at the end contained the wounded, or at least those who were seriously injured. When the train stopped at the depot, and the crowd learned the wounded were in the last car, there was a passionate surge of the living mass toward the end of the train. It was several minutes before the influence of the police could make itself felt among the dense swarm of people, which so surrounded the car that it was useless to attempt to take out the wounded. Finally the police and railroad officials became desperate, and some of them, seizing a long truck, dragged it broadside against the people, and so forced them off the platform on the north side and back far enough towards the station house so that a space was cleared in front of the car. It was, however, impossible to keep them back, and the wounded were finally taken out amid a crowd. The scene at the station at this time was one seldom seen, and one long to be remembered, and was similar to the one associated with the Gasconade accident. The crowd was immense, and yet there was little noise of voices, only a desperate pushing and trampling and a determined desire to look upon the survivors of the terrible wreck. In the other cars of the train were several persons slightly hurt, and as they stepped upon the platform they were eagerly questioned and found hosts of sympathizers. It was first proposed to place mattresses on railroad trucks and so transfer the wounded up to the carriages and busses in waiting. This was abandoned, however, when it was found that the injured men in the baggage car were already lying on stretchers, and could be carried by this means with less disturbance. Lots of kind, strong hands were in readiness, and one by one the stretchers were lifted out. The wounded, need we describe them? They looked as bruised and shattered human beings always do—pale and bloody, almost lifeless. As the stretchers, each bearing its sorry load, passed down through the lane of people, every eye followed them sorrowfully and silently. The majority of the sufferers appeared to be men of middle age, although in not a few cases the face was covered or partially so. Most of them seemed only half conscious and lay with their eyes closed, or else looked round them with an expression as if only half understanding the situation and the meaning of the crowd and bustle. There was no indication of great grief among the spectators, because there seemed to be no recognition of any of the sufferers. Nearly all of the wounded would seem, from their appearance, to be country men, evidently belonging to the farming classes.

Mr. Leighton, Mr. Bridge and several of the physicians before mentioned came on in this train and assisted in the removal of the wounded, who were handled in the best possible manner that science and humanity could suggest. The immense crowd were kept from pressing upon the men engaged in these labors by the force of police under control of Captain Kohlund, who rendered material assistance in the removal of the wounded. Those most seriously injured were carried on litters and beds and placed in baggage wagons on Seventh street. Sufficient of these vehicles could not be obtained, and resort was had to spring wagons and hacks. A number of the injured were able to walk. After they had been placed in the vehicles they were driven to the Sisters' Hospital. The appearance of the solemn procession was sad and suggestive. It was followed by hundreds of people to the hospital. On arriving there the unfortunate men were removed to cots and attended by Dr. Hodgen and other physicians, and by the nurses.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

The responsibility for the unhappy disaster is laid on Oder, conductor of the freight train. There are some statements about a difference of time in the watches of the conductors of the two trains, but the more reasonable presumption is that the freight train was guilty of a fatal indiscretion. The express was in charge of Mr. George J. Dubois, one of the most discreet and self-possessed conductors on the road, who has been for years in the service of the company. It was an hour and ten minutes behind time when it reached Jefferson City, but by the time it reached Eureka, it had reduced this arrearage to forty-five minutes. It had the right of way, and presuming on this regulation, did not anticipate any danger, as it was the duty of freight trains to keep out of its way. The freight train, before it left St. Louis, was informed of the express being behind, and it is said that some officer or employe of the road mentioned to Mr. Oder, conductor of the freight train, that it would be safe for him to take thirty minutes of the express' time, or, in other words, that he might run against thirty minutes of the express time without danger of meeting it. It is said, also, that the freight conductor, in accepting this extra time, exceeded it and used forty-five minutes, when he should have used only thirty, and thus brought his train to a point where it had no right to be. He tried to reach Eureka before the express arrived there, and this fatal mistake was the cause of the accident. Mr. Tracey was the engineer of the freight train.

INCIDENTS.

The admirable conduct of Colonel Switzer, living near the scene, deserves to be mentioned to his credit. He heard the whistles of the approaching trains before they came in contact, and was warned of the disaster which a few moments after occurred. As soon as the crash took place he armed himself and his laborers with axes and repaired to the scene. He was the first one to arrive, and did not leave till the last victim was disengaged, distinguishing himself no less by the tenderness of his treatment of the wounded than by the unflagging spirit with which he labored in the wreck.

J. Riderhan, a brakesman saved himself by jumping off the platform, but remained at his post till death appeared inevitable.

Mr. E. C. Johnson, a salesman, and Mr. R. B. Grant, of St. Louis; Mr. H. M. Simpson, banker, wife and child; General Deitzer, of Lawrence, Kansas, were aboard the train, and escaped without injury, as also did Mayor Harding, of Topeka, Kansas; Captain Lee and Lieutenant Wallace, of the Tenth cavalry.

The pecuniary loss occasioned by such an accident as that we have described is necessarily very heavy, and in itself might be expected to furnish some guarantee against its repetition. In the loss to running gear, damages and other matter it will probably cost the company several hundred thousand dollars, to say nothing of the injury inflicted in other ways.

Arrest of the Conductor of the Freight Train—The Wounded Passengers Recovering.

ST. LOUIS, May 15, 1870.

The evidence before the Coroner's jury yesterday plainly showed that the extra freight train, which collided with the passenger train at Eureka, on Thursday, was running outside of instructions, and had used from ten to fifteen minutes more of the express time than the special orders had allotted to it. The conductor and engineer of the extra train swore that they ran precisely according to orders, and if there was a mistake it arose from a difference in watches. The weight of evidence is strongly against them, however, and the Coroner ordered the arrest of William Odor, the conductor, and he was placed in the calaboose. The fact that Odor and his engineer, Tracy, left the spot instantly after the collision, because, as they assert, they feared personal violence, while the conductor and other employées of the passenger train remained and worked nobly for the release and relief of the sufferers, is generally regarded as consciousness of having done wrong and strengthens the belief that they alone were to blame for the collision.

The wounded generally are doing well and are receiving the care of some of the best surgeons and physicians in this city. The railroad company are doing everything possible for their comfort, and will recompense them for losses, so far as money can do so, without suit or expense. The remains of the dead have been placed in metallic cases and will be deposited in the cemetery vault subject to the orders of their friends. The pecuniary loss by the accident to rolling stock is about $30,000. The reported death of H. E. Fleming, the chief engineer of the Tahoe and Neosho Railway is incorrect. He was on the train, but left at Sedalia.

ENGLAND.

Fashionable Life in London—Two New Sensations During the Week—The Sheriff Prevents a New Drama Being Played—The Editor of the Tomahawk and His Unplayed Play—Disraeli's New Book, "Lothair"—The Object of the Work—David, Solomon, St. Augustine and the Ex-Chancellor.

LONDON, May 2, 1870.

During the past week we have had two sensations in London, both of which are quite novelties in their way. On Saturday night a number of literary men, and not a few ladies and gentlemen belonging to the highest walks of fashion, assembled at the Alfred Theatre, in the New Road, to witness the first representation of a new drama by Mr. A. à Beckett, editor of the *Tomahawk*, entitled "Fallen Among Thieves." The story is one that has appeared for the last twelve months in a monthly magazine; and being the first novel this gentleman ever wrote, as well as the first play he has ever put on the stage, considerable curiosity was evinced to find out how he would acquit himself. Not that he was alone in his labors. Mr. Palgrave Simpson, the well known dramaurst, had assisted him in doing what is called "the stage work," and, indeed, the drama was to appear in their joint names, and as such was advertised for Saturday, April 30; but although man proposes he does not always dispose. It would seem that the proprietor of the theatre was a little in debt, and that his creditors had got to the end of their patience. In any case they put in an execution into the theatre the very morning that "Fallen Among Thieves" ought to have appeared, so that not only was all the "property" of the Alfred in the hands of the bumbailiffs, but the company of actors was dispersed, the members of it fled in utter dismay and the representation of the new piece was of course stopped, very much to the annoyance of the author, who had made every arrangement for its appearing that evening. Even the same afternoon "Fallen Among Thieves" was said to be about to appear that night, and thus a whole flock of gentlemen, more or less connected with the press or with the drama, proceeded to the Alfred, but only to find the house dark, the doors locked and a most villanous looking old man in possession of the establishment. The scene was a most amusing one. Some two score of cabs had arrived about the self-same time at the theatre, and the occupant of each vehicle was agitated with astonishment and eager to find out from others equally ignorant with himself as to the why and the wherefore of matters not being right. But all they could get from the old Israelite in possession was, "I know nothing about it; I am put here, and here I must stay." Of course Mr. à Beckett will now have to bring out his drama at some other theatre; but the delay of its appearance will be a decided loss to him. If the creditors had only waited a little longer they would have had, at any rate, a chance of their money; but, as it is, they have rendered the proprietor helpless to pay them.

"LOTHAIR."

The other sensation we have had is the appearance of Mr. Disraeli's new book, "Lothair." By the time these lines appear in print no doubt the work will be in the hands of many persons in America. Like everything Mr. Disraeli ever wrote, "Lothair" is out of the ordinary groove; but this work is even more so than others that have appeared from the same pen. To us, who hear and see what is going on in the London world, the characters with which Mr. Disraeli has filled his novel are the most transparent representatives of men and women who are living among us. Thus Lothair himself is intended for the Marquis of Bute, a very wealthy young nobleman—the richest man in England, people say, and with a rent roll of £500,000 a year, who not very long ago joined the Church of Rome. In the same way the Duchess, is intended for the Duchess of Abercorn, whose daughter the Marquis really did want to marry, but who would not marry him because he had joined the Church of Rome. Cardinal Grandison is almost a life portrait of Archbishop Manning, the chief of the Catholic Church in England, and "the Bishop of the Diocese" is Dr. Wilberforce (the late Bishop of Oxford, but now Bishop of Winchester) all over. Whether it is pleasant for people to have all their little peculiarities raked up and set forth in a novel which will be read by tens of thousands of persons, I leave others to say. That the book will be read with the utmost avidity there can be no doubt, it is so pleasant for people to see the failings of their friends shown up to the public; but that the operation is one which gives satisfaction to those who have to undergo it is another matter.

That "Lothair" is a clever, well written and amusing work there cannot be a shadow of doubt, and that it will bear a very favorable comparison with any of Mr. Disraeli's other books, is no less true; but there can hardly be two opinions but that it has been written with a motive, and that this motive is a desire on the part of the author to justify the determined opposition of his party to the Roman Catholic Church and all that belongs to it in England. Mr. Disraeli has long been suspected by many of the ultra Protestants of his party as having a sort of what may be termed "literary weakness" for the Catholic Church, just as in former years he was accused of reciating his liking for the faith of his race—the Jewish people. It is to prove this to be false that Disraeli has written "Lothair." But, clever though it be, you Americans must not believe that this book is a fair picture of English life, not even among the class it is intended chiefly to picture. The chief fault of the book is the high and mighty tone it assumes. There are no "common people" to be found in it from one end to the other. From the title page to the termination of the work, we have to live exclusively with dukes, duchesses, marquises, marchionesses, earls, countesses and the like. I don't think that we can get as far down the social scale as viscounts, but am quite sure that baronets are left out altogether. It is certainly a tale of fashionable life, but it makes fashionable life to be far too exclusively composed of titled people. Therefore it is, as I said before, not a true picture of what it represents. As to the object it has in view; the tory party in England have for some time held that they have but one chance of ever returning to power. That chance is to make out that the dignitaries of the Catholic Church have never ceased from plotting to gain temporal as well as spiritual power in England. In a word, they, the leaders of the tory party, wish to awaken the bigotry of John Bull, which is only dormant, and by means of that rancor against the Roman Catholics throw Mr. Gladstone out of power and come in themselves. The date upon which this book has appeared is also to be noted.

The book was only published to the world on Saturday last, the 30th of April, the day but one before Mr. Newdegate has to made his motion respecting conventual establishments. That motion is to come on to-night in the House of Commons, and its result will be known to you in America long before this letter appears in print. In your country Mr. Newdegate's motion

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,322. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A.—THIS IS NO. 7.—NO ANSWER.—
A heart that is occult
Will not a trank heart, answer,
Until it shall consult
Some subtle necromancer.
JOHN BISHOP HALL.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS.—OH, MY CHRISTIAN CURcumcised brethren. On last Sunday bells were tolling, churches crowded; man's handiwork, C. Frou Frou, the principal attractions; a heap of money collected to build up monuments of stone; 10,000 men, women and children helpless and starving in New York. Oh, ye watching, cautious, hypocritical wretches, ma'e and female. Fourth yet! The unrectified
JOHN A. HAYES, 351 Broome street, near Bowery.

A.—WILL THE PARCEL WHICH WAS LEFT BY EXpress to "Captain Jinks, of Chicago," at Heath's, 132 please be returned to Miss MATILE SMITH or LOU TREMAINE, 111 same street.

BROADWAY CAR TO THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, 5 P. M.—Will the young lady with long curls, black silk suit and hat trimmed with lavender, kindly grant her address to the gentleman who was in the same car and afterwards walked through Thirty-sixth street to Eighth avenue? Address R. S, V. P., Herald office.

CENTRAL PARK, SUNDAY, MAY 15.—FROM A SEAT near the Terrace to the Third avenue cars at Fifty-ninth street; acquaintance desired. Write L. E. L., care C. Bunte, 171 West Twenty-fifth street.

DIABOLICAL OLD PIRATE—WHERE ART THOU?

DR. W., OF KEY WEST, WHO REQUESTED THE ADdress of Mrs. L. A. Rice in Saturday's Herald, may communicate through the Union square Post office. 623 Broadway.

I AM FIRST RATE—SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF you were coming here; write and let me know and I will meet you. LU.

IF MARY CLARK, WHO WAS LAUNDRESS AT LEnox, Mass., last summer, will call at 113 East Fourteenth street, she may hear of something to her advantage.

IF W. H. FOSTER AND ALLEN SMITH, WHO RESIDED at 44 and 46 East Twenty-sixth street in March, 1864, will call and see J. H. Platt, 40 Wall street, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ELIZA HILL (MAIDEN name Cantel), formerly of Whitchurch, or Queen Charlton, Somerset, England, by her sister's son. Address J. M., Herald office.

MISS BELL, AT WOOD'S MUSEUM, MONDAY, ALSO carriage riding through Central Park.—I should like to see you. Address J. J., station G, N. Y., when and where.

R. L. J.—CALL AT ONCE ON YOUR BROTHER, A. K. J., 37 No. 19.

STELLA.—PLEASE CALL AT THE HOTEL ONCE more; I have good news. S——.

TINVANE—WRITE AGAIN.

THOMAS' CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING.—THE gentleman who promised to write to lady would like to know her address. Address SINCERITY, Herald office.

WILL JAMES CULLINGFORD SEND HIS ADDRESS to his brother Charles, at 126 Warden lane?

WILD LIZZIE SHORE, WHO WAS COOK AT ALDERney Park last season, send her address to steamboat Mattano, pier 13 North river, foot of Cedar street?

WILLIAM NEIGHBOUR STEVENS—BORN ABOUT 1808, who, before August, 1819, with his three children, Esther, Eliza and Ebenezer arrived in New York from England, where he had been a silk thrower at Congleton, near Wolverhampton, and a draper at Hackney, is entitled to property. He or his children should immediately communicate with or proof of their deaths or other information will be rewarded by D. MALLAM, Esq., Staple Inn, London, England.

THIS IS NO. 8.—NO ANSWER.—IF YOU
require more money, write.
If you write but these words,—I still truly love thee,
And I ardently love the Great n'ariou King;—
The aroma from them shall be sweeter to me
Than the fragrance exhaled from bright flowers of spring.
JOHN BISHOP HALL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. F. G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE moving establishment, 113 and 116 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Furniture moved, city or country; furniture, pianos packed, shipped, stored; money advanced.

A LAWYER IS IN READINESS TO START, AT TEN days' notice, to attend personally to any legal business in England. No fee, but full expenses to be paid. Best references given. Address for three days ENGLAND, Herald office.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 8 3—MAY 16, 1870.
14, 43, 42, 54, 41, 53, 24, 17, 1, 49, 68, 32, 42.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 334—MAY 16, 1870.
77, 41, 74, 4, 50, 11, 45, 75, 22, 65, 53, 60.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 52—MAY 16, 1870.
3, 72, 30, 15, 54, 76, 35, 52, 59, 18, 44, 71, 5.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 330—MAY 16, 1870.
72, 43, 5, 77, 66, 28, 10, 52, 73, 14, 8, 13.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY OF THE STATE of Mississippi.
Class 381—7, 63, 70, 17, 16, 20, 51, 62, 71, 15, 73, 19, 34, 62.
Class 382—19, 30, 50, 40, 75, 15, 8, 78, 77, 38, 65, 3.
For circulars, &c., address the Managers, McINTIRE, McBRIEN, BASKERVILLE & CO., Columbus, Miss. Information furnished at 316 Canal, 154 Chatham, 15 Sixth avenue, 850 Seventh avenue, 64 Third avenue, 128 Greenwich, 165 East Houston and 62 East Thirteenth street, corner of Broadway.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street, box 4,264. Branch office, 442 Broome street.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A SPECIAL meeting of the society will be held at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 17, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at half past 7. William Cullen Bryant will deliver a discourse on "The Life, Character and Writings of Gulian C. Verplanck."

NOTICE.—THE FREE LABOR AND INTELLIGENCE Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first class help of both sexes, free of charge. JAMES DONALUE, Superintendent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION will be held at the office of the New York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 6th day of June next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year. Dated May 3, 1870.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President. JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT! DOWN TOWN AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.

In order to supply the heavy demand we have taken the agency for the sale of the new and popular Health Restoratives. The UNIVERSITY MEDICINES are evidently destined to become the standard remedies of the day. Already their sale is more extensive than that of any medicines. Thousands of physicians and patients are using them with a success bordering on the miraculous. Painful and exhausting complaints which resist all other methods of treatment are cured by them almost instantaneously. If on trial they are not found to be the most rapid and efficacious cures of disease on the face of the earth they will be furnished free. They stand on their merits alone. Illustrated descriptive books free to all. Open day and night. HUDNUT & CO., Agents.
Herald Building, 218 Broadway, New York.

AGENCIES FOR THE SALE OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES—Where these favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical College are constantly kept in large quantities. Competent physicians daily in attendance to give medical advice free. Various illustrated books free.
Hudnut & Co., Herald Building, New York.
Brooklyn, N. Y., G. F. Milne, No. 217 Fulton street.
Williamsburg, N. Y., E. Rulon, 470 Grand street.
Williamsburg, N. Y., B. V. B. Livingston, 244 Grand street.
Newark, N. J., Dr. W. A. Conover, 292 Broad street.
Newark, N. J., J. W. Osborne & Co., 492 Broad street.
Paterson, N. J., Dr. M. Moss, 197 Main street.
Elizabeth, N. J., Whitehead & Hoeker, 171 Broad street.
Newburg, N. Y., Chapman & Co., 111 Water street.
New Haven, Conn., Noyes & Shepherd, 301 Chapel street.
Philadelphia, Pa., No. 1,037 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, Md., No. 11 North Holiday street.
Washington, D. C., No. 321 Pennsylvania avenue.
Boston, Mass., No. 627 Tremont street.
Portland, Me., No. 260 Congress street.
Chicago, Ill., No. 447 South State street.
St. Louis, Mo. No. 205 South Fifth street.
Troy, N. Y., No. 23 Watkyns Block.
Rochester, N. Y., No. 21 Main street (Crystal Palace).
Mobile, Ala., corner Lawrence and Dauphin streets.
Augusta, Ga., No. 276 Broad street.
Harrisburg, Pa., corner Second and Walnut streets.
Pittsburg, Pa., No. 58 Market street.
Bangor, Me., and innumerable agents.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN F. HENRY and McKESSON & ROBBINS.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 17, THE NORWEGIANS OF Brooklyn and New York will celebrate the anniversary of their day of Independance, at Joseph's Home, Eighth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, South Brooklyn.

RADICAL CURE OF DRUNKENNESS.—COLONEL DEMEZA, occupied for a long time in relieving deafness, has discovered a means by which any person addicted to drunkenness can be cured with efficacy in a short time, without knowing anything about how or when they are cured of that habit; but the consultations must be made by some relatives—as parents, brothers, wives, &c.—of patients. Charge for a consultation, $2. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., at 121 Second avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

RICHMOND DISTRIBUTION. MONDAY, May 16, 1870.
Class 229—7, 32, 78, 54, 75, 5, 65, 13, 38, 2, 52, 18, 16, 55.
Class 220—28, 7, 41, 24, 77, 42, 8, 72, 72, 20, 44, 10.
Information given in the above and all lotteries by T. J. TAYLOR, 43 Chatham street. 12½ per cent allowed on all investments. Private office attached.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 5 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED BLACK AND TAN SLUT; also two Sicily. Can be seen at the barber shop, No. 100 Broadway, in the basement.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M.; purses $2,000, to be trotted for; purse No. 1, nine horses will contend for the premiums for horses that never beat 3 minutes; purse No. 2, seven horses will contend for the premiums for horses that never beat 2:28. Thursday, May 19, at 2½ o'clock, purses $2,000, to be trotted for; purse No. 1, eight horses will contend for the premium for horses that never beat 2:24; purse No. 2, six horses will contend for the premiums for horses that never beat 2:44. Friday, May 20, at 2½ o'clock, purses $2,000, four horses will contend for the premiums for horses that never beat 2:20—Joel, Bradley, Surprise, Western New Yorker. Purse No. 2, six horses will contend for the premiums for horses that never beat 2:40. Cars leave Hunter's Point every hour for the track. Ferryboats leave Thirty-fourth street every five minutes.
WM. H. SAUNDERS & SON, Proprietors.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—THREE DAY meeting, commencing Wednesday, May 18, 19th and 20th, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. each day. Cars leave Hunter's Point every hour; ferryboats every 5 minutes.
WM. B. SAUNDERS & SON, Proprietors.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE VISitors to the Fashion Course on Wednesday three boats will be run on the Thirty-fourth street ferry. The iron boat Southampton will carry fifty light wagons and has a large upper saloon for foot passengers.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.—THE PURSE (free to all horses) offered by the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association for their Spring Meeting was not filled. They now offer the following premium, to be trotted for June 9, 1870:—A purse of $5,000, free for all horses, excepting bay mare Lady Thorn; $3,000 to first, $1,500 to second and $500 to third horse. Entries to close Wednesday evening, May 18, at 9 o'clock, at the rooms of the Association, 149 Montague street, Brooklyn. Ten per cent entrance. Three to fill and two to start; best 3 in 5, in harness.
E. O. READ, Secretary.

POOLS WILL BE SOLD AT REILEY'S RESTAURANT, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, this and every evening during the races at Fashion Course.
THOS. B. JOHNSON.

1870. JUNE MEETING of the NARRAGANSETT PARK ASSOCIATION, AT NARRAGANSETT PARK, CRANSTON, R. I., ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, June 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Horse cars leave Providence every ten minutes direct for the Park.

PREMIUMS, $25,000.
FIRST DAY.
No. 1—A Purse of $2,000,
for horses that have never trotted for money; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third.
No. 2—A Purse of $2,000,
for horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; $2,000 to first, $700 to second, $300 to third.
SECOND DAY.
No. 3—A Purse of $2,000,
for horses that have never trotted better than 2:37; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third.
No. 4—A Purse of $3,000,
for double teams; $3,000 to first, $700 to second, $300 to third.
THIRD DAY.
No. 5—A Purse of $2,000,
for horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third.
No. 6—A Purse of $3,000,
for horses that have never trotted better than 2:27; $2,000 to first, $700 to second, $300 to third.
FOURTH DAY.
No. 7—A Purse of $2,500,
for horses that have never trotted better than 2:31; $1,650 to first, $600 to second, $250 to third.
No. 8—A Purse of $3,000,
for all horses; $2,500 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 to third.
An additional Premium of $2,500 will be given to the winner of any heat, provided the time made is better than 2:17¾.
All the above races are mile heats, best three in five, in harness, except as otherwise stated, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf.
A horse distancing the field will receive the entire purse.

The entries will close at Providence, on Tuesday, May 17, at 9 o'clock P. M. All entries and communications to be addressed to George H. Smith, Secretary, Lock Box 358, Providence, R. I.
AMASA SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE H. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTE.
The Rules of the National Association can be obtained by addressing the Secretary (enclosing twenty-five cents), Lock Box 358, Providence, R. I.
GEORGE H. SMITH, Sec'y National Association.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT PRIVATE STABLES NO. 1 WEST 44TH STREET, MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 19, AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP,
A GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT,
Consisting of
extra handsome and stylish PAIR OF BAY GELDINGS, 15¾ high, 7 and 8 years old, proud and rangy steppers, free and easy drivers, and superior roadsters; are warranted sound and kind.
Fine, styled, genteel and fast CHESTNUT SORREL GELDING, 15½ high, 7 years old; can beat 3 minutes to the pole, and faster single; is an extra fine, game, handy and pleasant driver, perfectly gentle for any one to drive; with training could be made to trot very fast; is warranted sound and kind.
Also, one CIRCULAR GLASS FRONT CLARENCE, made to order, and but little used; one PARK PHAETON, in good condition; one square box Top Wagon, with pole and shafts, in fine order; one French Doggart, pole and shafts, but little used; one two seated Sleigh, pole and shafts; one set double Prince's metal Harness, made by Gibson; one set double silver mounted Harness, made by Stillings, nearly new; one set single covered, new, made by Stillings; one double light road Harness, made by Stillings; one pair English Hersey Road Blanket, Stable Blankets, Lap Robes, fox and wolf skin Robes, Whips, lot four in hand Lead Bars, &c.
The above first class stock can be seen and examined at the stables any time previous to sale.
Will be POSITIVELY SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, as the owner is going to Europe. For full particulars inquire at the stables, or at Barker & Hamlin's City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.

A VERY GOOD OPEN COACH FOR SALE.—CALL AT private stable No. 4 East Twenty-seventh street.

A.—PONY, PARK AND BASKET PHAETONS, ALL styles; Rockaways from $90 up; new and second hand top and road Wagons (Brewster, Dubois, makers); extension top Barouehe, Coaches, Clarences, Express and Business Wagons, Sulkies and Skeleton Wagons, at W. H. GRAY'S, 20, 22, 24, 26 Wooster street.

A HEAVY TEAM OF BROWN TRUCK HORSES, SIX years, 16 hands, blocky, sound and true; one brown coupe Horse, 16 hands, 6 years, very stylish. 225 South Fourth street, Jersey City.

A BARGAIN.—A MINER & STEVENS ROCKAWAY, been used six months, good as new, for $500 cash; also a set of fine double Harness for $80. At 63 Water street.

AT A BARGAIN.—COUPE HORSE, 17 HANDS HIGH, all right; Rockaway, Depot Wagon and Coupe, together or separately. Inquire till sold of Notary Public, No. 2 Day street, room No. 1.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 112 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE, where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE,
at 12 o'clock.
SORREL TEAM HORSES, 15¾ hands, kind and true in all harness; both excellent under saddle; very handsome and stylish; fast travellers; afraid of nothing; have been used by the present owner as a family team for the last four years, and are sold only on account of the family going abroad; also Sundown or Depot Wagon, by Wood Bros.; Gibson Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c.
VERY FINE DARK BAY MARE, 15¾ hands, 6 years; can trot in three minutes; kind in all harness; very spirited and stylish, and warranted sound.
TWO-SEAT DEPOT PHAETON—Top on back seat.
BRIGHT SORREL MARE, thoroughbred, Red Stocking Canada stock, 15¾ hands, 5 years; kind, gentle and true in all harness; is a very fast and promising colt and warranted sound.
BOX PEDLER'S WAGON, new, with lockup; very light.
VERY FINE DARK BROWN HORSE, 15¾ hands, 5 years; very gentle; not afraid of locomotive; very stylish and warranted sound and true; also top Wagon and single Harness.
STIVERS PARK PHAETON, seats four, in first rate order.
FAMILY TEAM—Dark brown Mares, 15¾ hands, 8 and 9 years; kind and true in all harness; good travellers; have been driven by ladies for the last two years, and are a perfectly reliable family team; also two-seat Wagon and double Harness.
TROTTING WAGON, nearly new; one of the lightest and strongest full spring, coal box wagons ever built; weight 130 lbs.
BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 9 years; kind and true in all harness, sound and an excellent family or express horse.
SPLENDID JUMP SEAT DOG CART—Built to order by Wood Bros., in first rate order.
BAY MARE—15 hands, 6 years, kind and true in all harness; good for any business; can be driven by one lady.
BLACK HAWK MARE—Vermont, long mane and tail, 15½ hands high, 8 years, kind and true in all harness, very stylish driver, trots close to 3 minutes; can be made to do much better; a splendid road horse; also ¾ road Wagon and single Harness.
DARK BAY HORSE—15½ hands, 8 years, kind and true in all harness, stylish and spirited driver; best work horse in the city; warrants sound.
DARK ROAN HORSE, 15½ hands, 9 years; kind and true in all harness and saddle; very fast traveller; paces inside 3 minutes; splendid for carriage, coupe or family use.
DOCTOR'S GIG, city made, in good order.
BUSINESS GIG and single Harness.
SORREL HORSE, 15¾ hands, 7 years; good traveller and warranted sound.
THREE SPRING four-seat depot Wagon, new.
THREE VERY FINE no top road Wagons.
ONE SIX-SEAT TOP DEPOT WAGON, new.
Several other Horses, several top Wagons, single and double Harness, new and second hand, &c.
We never postpone on account of weather.

ARMORY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.
WOOD BROTHERS
have removed their entire stock of
Fine
PLEASURE CARRIAGES,
embracing every variety for city, Park and road driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second regiment,
Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
Attention is called to the fact that these carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new warerooms, 240 Broadway; but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above armory, on Fourteenth street, and are to be
SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	$1,000
Landaus	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	350 to 400

These carriages have no superior in elegance, durability or finish.
Prices fixed and every carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.
Guarantee made good, in every city of the Union.

They also offer
Pony Carriages, new designs, for $150
Pony Carriages, with rumble seat for servants, $200

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—PRICES DOWN.
Another reduction this week in
Carriages and Harness.
Round corner leather Phaeton, nearly almost new and perfect every way, $160.
Light Rockaways as low as $135.
Elegant Top Buggies, reliable make, $200. Two splendid, strictly first class, very light Rockaways, new pattern. Also fine Wagons, Park and Pony Phaetons, Jagger and Depot Wagons. Also
Harness. Harness.
Large stock of first class, city made, all new, sound and perfect, from $15 a set up. We offer the greatest bargains this week that have been known in ten years. All our work warranted as represented.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
58 Liberty street.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO., 656 BROADWAY,
offer for sale, at their warerooms,
a splendid assortment of
Elegant Carriages and Light Wagons,
of their own manufacture,
to which they invite the inspection of
purchasers.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Gentlemen's Private Establishments disposed of at private or public sale, to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and EVERYTHING IN "HORSE LINE" to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Outside sales solicited, and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the "horse line." Superior stabling for horses on sale.

A1.—SQUARE PIANO BODY ROAD WAGON, BY Brewster & Co., of Broome street; nearly new; price $185. W. H. GRAY, 24 Wooster street.

A PAIR OF YOUNG TROTTING MARES, FULLY 16 hands high, 5 and 7 years old and perfectly sound and kind, for sale; also a pair of white Stallions, 14½ hands, flowing manes and tails; the handsomest pony team in the city for a pony carriage; perfectly gentle and can be driven by any one. Apply at 137 Broadway, room 17.

A BARGAIN.—STYLISH JET BLACK HORSE, 15¾ hands high; extremely kind and gentle and very fast and a splendid saddle horse; together with pole, shafts and Road Wagon, Pole, Shafts, Harness, &c. Price for the whole, $360. MASTERSON'S stables, 5th West Forty-eighth street.

A PONY PHAETON, $145; TOP WAGON, $175; ONE do., $200; two seat depot Wagon, $100; one do., $150; express Wagon, $90 and $120, $130; Rockaways, open Wagons; single and double Harness in stock, or will make to order; Saddles and Bridles, Sheets, Nets, Whips, Halters, &c., at the METROPOLITAN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, corner Hudson and Spring streets. All goods as represented and delivered free of charge.

AT DARNESS WAREROOMS, 10 COLLEGE PLACE.
Harness for farming, leaning, carting, expressing, livery stables, contractors, coach, coupe, buggy, &c., &c.
Single Harness complete, $8 to $150 per set.
Double Harness complete, $20 to $500 per set.
Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Sheets, Robes, Fly Nets, at all prices.
THE TRADES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A ELEGANT GOLDEN SORREL, 15¾ HANDS, SIX years old, one Pair, 16 hands, carriage team; also one Trotter, at 136 East Forty-first street.

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S
Mart, this day, at 12 o'clock,
two Family Teams,
one Wood Bros.' jump seat Dog Cart,
ten first class Family Horses,
one elegant very light elliptic spring Road Wagon, 158 pounds;
fine Lood Business Horses,
fine no top Wagons.
See catalogue above.

A. S. FLANDRAU, CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 9 and 11 East Eighteenth street.
Carriages in all the newest styles at greatly reduced prices.
Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences,
Light Rockaways, Depot Wagons, &c.
"THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD."
Pony Phaetons from $150 up.

AT WITTY'S, 638 BROADWAY.—CARRIAGES OF ALL styles, new and second hand, at prices which defy competition; Rockaways, Pony Phaetons, Road Buggies, Depot Wagons, &c. Examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FOR SALE—TWO OPEN COACHES, AT NO. 255 WEST Thirty-first street.

A VERY FINE BAY TEAM, 15¾ HANDS, YOUNG.—Black Horse, very fine driver, 15½ hands; one black Horse, fine driver and trots in 2:35; one Doctor's Phaeton, boy's Pony Wagon, Doctor's Gig, top and no top; one Brewster Buggy. For sale at 163 West Thirtieth street.

A VERY HANDSOME BRIGHT BAY COUPE OR FAMily Horse, 5 years, 16 hands, sound and remarkably kind. Having no use for him, the owner will sell at less than his value and warrant him in every respect. Inquire at office southwest corner of West and Bethune streets.

A.—HAM'S PATENT PONY PHAETONS, FOUR AND six seat Clarences, Coupe Rockaways; own celebrated make; superior in workmanship and high finish, having no competitors; sell 25 per cent less Broadway prices. Broadway and Fourth street.

A FINE LIGHT BRETT, MADE BY BREWSTER, OF Broome street, only used a few times; great bargain; double gilt mounted harness to correspond, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

AT PRIVATE STABLE 505 FIFTH AVENUE, A SPLENdid pair of Carriage Horses, Carriage, Phaeton, Sleigh, Harness, &c., for sale reasonably. Can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M., or 5 to 7 P. M.

A VERY GOOD COACH HORSE FOR SALE, 16 HANDS high, 7 years old, trots in 2:40, the property of a gentleman who has no use for him. Also Wagon and Harness. Inquire for GEORGE HOMAN, Ripley's stables, corner of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VICTORIA, MADE BY BREWSTER & Co., of Broome street, with pole and shafts; has only been used three months. Can be seen at 73 Clinton place, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES, DOCTORS' Wagons, Buggies, of every description; also Express and Grocery Wagons; also second hand double Express Truck. No. 23 Third street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—VERY SUPERIOR SADDLE HORSE, raised in Kentucky, and very handsome. Inquire at Tallman's stable, corner Thirty-eighth street and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, VERMONT MORgan, 7 years, 15¾ hands, perfectly sound and remarkably kind in every respect; has trotted better than 3 minutes; will be sold low, as the owner has no use for him. Inquire at Murphy's stables, No. 5 Vestry street, where the horse can be seen, from 7 A. M. until 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT KENDELL & BELLINGER'S STABLES, corner Thirty-eight street and Seventh avenue, one pair very fine bay Horses, 16½ hands, long tails, black points, very gentle and fast; one pair steel grays, 15¾ hands, a good pair; one brown Horse, 15 hands, fine coupe or carriage horse. Inquire for Mr. DARLING.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, CONSISTing of two horses, sorrel and gray, 16 hands high; gentle, stylish and fast; also a Phaeton and Buggy, two sets of Harness, Blankets and Robe; every quality a gentleman could desire for a private team. Call on or address OSCAR JACKSON, Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE—ON THE FARM OF THE SUBSCRIBER, an elegant pair of dark bay Mares, full sisters, Vermand stock, resemble each other in every particular, 15¾ hands high, 6 and 7 years old this spring, long manes and tails, all black points, fine style and action, sound and kind, trot close to 2¾ to pole and all day drivers. Gentlemen wishing to purchase a first class team in every respect should see them, at the farm of DAVID C. BENNETT, Bay Ridge, Long Island; Hamilton ferry cars pass the place every fifteen minutes.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BLOODED SADDLE HORSE, 14½ hands high. To be seen at Hanson's stables, 324 and 326 West Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS PHAETON, IN PERFECT order; only used a few months. 1,364 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BLACK PONY, 14½ HANDS, PERFECTly sound and gentle; also a Pony Phaeton, made by J. C. Ham; also a handsome set of Harness. May be seen at King's stable, Forty-first street, between Madison and Park avenues. For further particulars inquire of HENRY W. CLARK, 53 Pine street, or 169 East Fortieth street.

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME AND FINE BRED bobtail bay Horse, 16 hands high, 10 years old, perfectly sound and kind; can beat 2:40; the property of a gentleman who has no use for him. Also Wagon and Harness. Inquire for GEORGE HOMAN, Ripley's stables, corner of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VICTORIA, MADE BY BREWSTER & Co., of Broome street, with pole and shafts; has only been used three months. Can be seen at 73 Clinton place, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PHAETON, CHEAP, FOR want of use. Inquire at Toomey's stables, 151 and 156 East Fifty-third street, between Third and Lexington ave.

FOR SALE—AT 223 WEST FORTIETH STREET, A fresh arrival of three pairs and eight saddle Horses, all from Versailles, Ky.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE AND BRIDLE, Wood Gibson make. Apply at 223 West Forty-seventh street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE OUTFIT—SPAN MATCHED Horses, double and single Harness, Buggy, Robes, &c.; fine nearly new Rockaway. The whole will be sold together or singly, and can be seen at Pistl's stables, 75 West Thirty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue. Inquire of coachman in charge of them.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT WAGON AND HARNESS; ALSO a Horse, suitable for a heavy wagon, or would exchange for a good piano. Apply to E. ELLERY, 60 East Tenth st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID TEAM MARES, FIT FOR private use; will be sold cheap. Apply to W. A. TYLER, 18 West street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A TEAM OF BLAC

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $5 per week. Open all night.

1 SMALL AND TWO LARGE WELL FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, at 74 Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street; hot and cold water in rooms and ample closets.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON PARK.—A SUIT OF Rooms on the second floor may be had, with Board, at 116 East Twenty-third street.

1 PARLOR FLOOR FURNISHED, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, to let, with or without Board; also a single Room, without Board, in a private family. Apply at 71 South Washington square, fronting Park.

1 SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH PRIvate table and attendance. Worth House, 202 Fifth avenue.

1 ABINGDON SQUARE, CORNER OF BANK STREET.—Desirable larger furnished Rooms, with Board, for families or gentlemen, with home comforts, at low terms. Call all the week.

1 OR TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR through, with excellent Board or otherwise, in nicely furnished private house 351 West Thirty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

1 OR 2 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without Board, in a small family; house and location first class; noon dinner. 24 West Twenty-ninth street, convenient to Broadway.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—150 clean beds and Rooms, at 25 and 50 cents per day; $3 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 —A FIRST FLOOR TO LET UNFURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; in the most convenient location in the city; only 6 blocks from Broadway and on the line of 3 car routes. Apply at 27 Bleecker street.

5TH AVENUE, 399, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A Suit of Rooms on second floor, consisting of three communicating rooms, handsomely and fully furnished, to rent, with first class Board; terms reduced; unexceptionable references given and required. Also, May 16, a corresponding Suit on third floor; parties vacating will offer undoubted reference.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOM with excellent Board, for families and single person at 175 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHout board, three Parlors, second and third floors; also Bedrooms.

7 VANDAM STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Parlor and Bedroom; also double and small Rooms, with or without Board; suitable for married or single persons.

9TH STREET (NO. 129), BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Newly furnished Rooms can now be secured for the season; transient and table boarders accommodated; house first class.

10 MORTON STREET.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, also a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with good Rooms and Board; gas, bath, hot and cold water.

12TH STREET, EAST, NO. 243.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; location unsurpassed; terms moderate; house first class.

13 VARICK PLACE (SULLIVAN STREET), FIRST door from Bleecker.—Several handsomely furnished Rooms, large and small, to let, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house just opened and furnished new.

14TH STREET, WEST, 295.—DELIGHTFUL, AIRY Rooms, with Board; splendidly furnished. Persons wishing that class accommodations will do well to call. Terms moderate. Location unexceptionable. References exchanged.

16TH STREET, EAST, 135.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with Board, to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; reference given and required.

17TH STREET, NEAR IRVING PLACE.—A PRIVATE family will let a few pleasant, nicely furnished Rooms. References. 129 East Seventeenth street.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—THE ENTIRE Second Floor, elegantly furnished, will be let to a party of gentlemen, with or without Board, or to gentlemen and their wives.

21 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A private family have a handsomely furnished front Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Very pleasant Rooms, with first class table; terms reasonable.

23D STREET, 118 WEST.—LARGE COOL ROOMS on second and third floors to let for the summer, with good Board; also Rooms for single gentlemen; terms moderate. References.

25 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for families or parties of gentlemen; also table Board; very reasonable.

25 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—To let, new and handsomely furnished Rooms, either separately or together, to gentlemen only, without Board.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—SUITS OF NEATLY FURnished front Rooms, with Board, for families or party of gentlemen; also single Rooms; table boarders accommodated at summer prices.

29 BOND STREET.—TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, large and small, with Board.

31 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A NEATLY FURnished Room to let, with or without Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, in a small American family.

34 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, in a private French family; location first class.

34TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO LET, WITH Board, nicely furnished Rooms, in a first class house; superior table; terms moderate. Apply at Everett Library, 858 Sixth avenue

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A SUIT OF ROOMS, with private bathroom, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table or will out board. Also Rooms for gentlemen without board. References.

36 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—HANDSOMELY furnished or unfurnished Rooms to let, with Board; terms moderate; accommodations first class. References required.

37 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with Board, to one or two gentlemen, a pleasant furnished front Room, at moderate summer prices.

39 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A large second story front Room, with Alcove, also hall Rooms, to let, with Board.

41 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, NICE Third Floor, consisting of four rooms, unfurnished, with all conveniences for housekeeping; also front Basement. Good location and pleasant neighborhood.

44 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms for single gentlemen.

45 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIversity place and Fifth avenue.—Several pleasant Rooms, for families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

45 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—TO LET, WITH Board, two large furnished Rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms on second floor, to a family or a party of gentlemen; also a large extension Room and some single Rooms, with first class Board, at summer prices.

49 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A STRICTLY private family will let to one or two gentlemen two elegantly furnished connecting Rooms, with bath and every convenience.

49 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, CORNER FOURTH avenue.—To let, two neatly furnished Rooms, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen. Call for three days.

50 CHARLES STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or a party of gentlemen.

50 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a private family; terms moderate; references.

51 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Suits of handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, for families or party of gentlemen; table boarders accommodated at summer prices.

52 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, a furnished Room, without board, in a small private family.

53 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE (FOURTH street).—Newly furnished Rooms to let reasonably; private family.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO RENT, without board, to a club of gentlemen, a Second and Third Floor, handsomely furnished, consisting of eight rooms and a bathroom.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET—FORMERLY known as the Southern House, having changed hands, entirely refitted and handsomely refurnished, is open for first class families, with Board; also pleasant single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board.

55 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE Reservoir Park.—Second Floor, elegantly furnished, three rooms deep, together or separate, with Board; also small Room for gentleman. References exchanged.

56 HENRY STREET.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with Board; five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Inquire for Mr. BROWN.

56 NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

57 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A choice of well furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without Board; also a single Room. Reference exchanged.

60 PERRY STREET.—A FRONT ROOM AND Alcove, with Board, to gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; hot and cold water, bath, &c.

61 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—To rent, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, an extension and two story back and third story front Rooms.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Rooms to let, with or without Board.
Table first class and well supplied.

68 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—TO LET, PARLOR FLOOR (with extension) to fine brown stone house; kitchen basement, with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

68 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVEnue.—Newly furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly.

71 (NEW NO.) MADISON AVENUE.—AN ENTIRE Second Floor, also Rooms on third and fourth floors, on reasonable terms, for transient or permanent boarders; unexceptionable references given.

76 AMITY STREET.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS FOR the summer season to rent, with Board, to married or single persons, at very moderate prices; table boarders taken.

91 PERRY STREET.—BOARD AND A COMFORTAble home for young man, in a respectable family; terms $5 per week.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

97 CLINTON PLACE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without excellent Board, to respectable parties. References exchanged.

109 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Second Floor of a three story house, furnished complete for light housekeeping; house very private.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A handsomely furnished Parlor; Board first class. Also a handsomely furnished front Room. Gentlemen and wife or two or more gentlemen.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A nicely furnished front Room on second floor, with large closets, to let, with Board; also one on third floor.

115 EAST SEVENTEETH STREET, NEAR UNION square and Broadway.—First class Board, clean well furnished rooms; excellent summer accommodations for families or gentlemen; moderate terms; references.

121 CROSBY STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with all modern improvements, to single gentlemen only, at $4 upwards.

124 NASSAU STREET, BROOKLYN.—TO LET, with or without Board, a large unfurnished front Room, on second floor; also two or three furnished Rooms; family small; gas, bath, &c.; convenient to three ferries.

130 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square.—To let, with first class Board, for the summer, at low price, two Rooms, for gentlemen; references exchanged.

130 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—A private family will let two nicely furnished Rooms, closets, gas, bath, &c., with or without Breakfast; references.

132 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, ONE DOOR from Lexington avenue.—A large Room to let, with Board; terms reasonable for the summer or for the year.

133 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO WELL furnished front Rooms to be let, with or without Board, to gentlemen only.

133 EAST 123D STREET.—ONE OR TWO VERY pleasant Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board; all conveniences; near horse and steam cars, as well as boat. Inquire on premises.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Broadway.—A private family have handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board or private table. References required.

137 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, ONE DOOR from Lexington avenue.—A private family would let Second Floor, furnished, to a few gentlemen, without board; let separate if required.

143 FORTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Lexington avenues.—Two or three nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, on reasonable terms, by a family occupying a brown stone house, pleasantly located.

144 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Lexington avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with Board, at moderate rent.

151 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR LEXINGTON avenue.—First class house and location; nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; moderate price. Reference exchanged.

152 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board; house first class; just painted; neighborhood excellent, convenient and pleasant.

155 EAST TWENTY SIXTH STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue.—A lady can have Room, with Board, in a plain American family.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET (VERANDAH ROW). To let, with Board, two large, pleasant Rooms, in complete order; private family; terms moderate and every convenience.

163 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, Bedrooms, Parlors, with water and gas; terms $6 per week; also hall Rooms for gentlemen; terms $3 50; handy to Third and Fourth avenue cars.

164 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan family will let two newly furnished Rooms, with pantries, gas, bath, &c.; $4 and $5 per week.

165 MADISON AVENUE.—TWO SUITS OF ROOMS to rent, with or without private table; single Rooms to gentlemen; references given and required.

166 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A VERY DEsirable Room, furnished or unfurnished, to let, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

167 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—THREE GENtlemen and gentleman and wife can be accommodated with furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in private family. Reference exchanged.

175 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST street.—Superior Board for two; handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom adjoining; $25 weekly; large front Room, $15; closets, hot and cold water; private family; first class house.

200 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—LARGE, handsomely furnished Parlors and Bedroom to let, singly or en suite, with or without Board. Inquire for two days.

200 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TWO FRONT Rooms, second story, with first class Board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; summer rates.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

205 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A WIDOW lady can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with nicely furnished Rooms and Board for the lady on reasonable terms.

215 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—NEWLY FURnished large and small Rooms, in suits or singly, with or without Board; location delightful; gas, bath, &c.; terms moderate.

217 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A FEW cool, pleasant rooms to let, with Board, on reasonable terms; rooms connecting and separate; house and location good.

218 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Eighth avenue.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can find excellent Board; hot and cold water, gas, &c.

224 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms for ladies through all sickness, with medical attendance.
Mrs. BROWN, Female Physician.

231 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two or three young men can be accommodated with Board. Apply for three days.

244 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen or gentleman and their wives, with or without Board; house and location first class.

245 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to rent, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; reference required.

247 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, on second floor, with all the improvements; summer prices; table boarders taken.

248 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—BOARD.—A family having more room than they require would dispose of newly and handsomely furnished Rooms to gentlemen and their wives. Table first class.

250 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board, furnished or unfurnished; house first class, with good table; convenient to Twenty-third street stages and Seventh avenue cars. Summer prices.

250 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain Rooms, with Board, in pleasant and well located house.

252 EIGHTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE GRAND Opera House.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board; also a handsome Parlor. Inquire on first floor.

253 DIVISION STREET.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one furnished Room to let to one or two young gentlemen, without board.

257 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms to let, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with first class Board; references exchanged.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Back Parlor and Room on third floor to let, with good table; terms moderate to permanent parties; private family.

276 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—To let, with Board, in a plain family, two nicely furnished Rooms, one on second floor, front, to gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen; terms very moderate.

298 HUDSON STREET, CORNER SPRING.—FURnished Rooms, very desirable, to let to gentlemen or ladies. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board.

305 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—BOARD may be obtained.

310 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Parties can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Apartments at the above address. Terms reasonable.

316 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—FURNISHED Room to let, with Board to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; private family; terms moderate. Room very agreeable for two gentlemen.

318 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms and Hall Bedrooms, with first class table; comfortable rooms for single gentlemen at a very low rate; vacancy for three young ladies.

322 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—FOUR STORY brown stone House, thoroughly built, replete with every convenience and in fine order; 17x90x100.

347 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also Reception Room for doctor's office, to a private family.

349 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYVEsant Park.—Furnished Hall Room or a double one $3 and $6 per week; gas, bath, &c. Call after 3 P. M.

360 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without Board; modern improvements; table first class; family private. Terms $7 to $14.

385 FIFTH AVENUE.—MISS BUSHNELL WILL NOT close her house this summer, therefore will engage Apartments, with private table, either permanently or transiently.

400 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—SPACIOUS and elegantly furnished suits and single Rooms; the whole of first and second floors to let, with or without Board; superior private table; to first class parties at exceedingly moderate terms; location unexceptionable.

411 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let two or three desirable Rooms, with Board, to a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, on reasonable terms.

432 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—FRONT Hall Room, with or without Board. References exchanged.

642 SIXTH AVENUE.—ELEGANT FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom, with accommodations for light housekeeping; terms moderate; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

863 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE UNION SQUARE, BEtween Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.—Back Parlor on first floor; small Room on second floor, furnished, without Board.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, 67 WEST FORTYeighth street, will rent their spare Rooms, furnished, to gentlemen, without Board; very low to first class parties if taken immediately.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, TAKING A FEW BOARDERS, can accommodate a married couple or few gentlemen with a pleasant home at moderate price. Apply at 151 East Twenty-seventh street.

A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ELEGANT Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without Board, at moderate rates; first class house and neighborhood; references exchanged. Call at 123 Second avenue.

A RESPECTABLE PARTY DESIRING ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, with Board for lady only, may find such accommodation in a respectable house where there is no chance of exposure. None but parties that can show they will be cautious need address C. J. M., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY WISHES A FEW respectable young men as boarders; has private accommodations. Terms to suit the times. Call at 308 East Fifty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues third floor. MRS. O'DONELL.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY SECURE A PLEAsant place to Board, with a private family, in Jersey city; handy to either ferry; references exchanged. Apply by letter, address HASBROUCK, care J. Burns, 107 Warren street, New York.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR IRVING place, will let a nicely furnished Room to two gentlemen, without board, or if preferred would furnish breakfast. Those willing to pay liberally may address HOME COMFORT, Herald office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING VERY DEsirable Rooms, will let their Second and Third Floors, furnished, en suite or singly, without board, to gentlemen; house first class, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Twelfth street. References required. Address W. M. R., Union square Post office.

BOARD IN A QUIET PRIVATE FAMILY.—A PRETtily furnished Room, on first or second floor; $12 per week; gas, bath, &c. Inquire at 226 West Thirty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

CHOICE APARTMENTS AND BEST OF TABLE AND attendance can be had at 318 West Twenty-second street. References given and required.

MADISON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTIETH STREET, No. 123.—First and Second Floors, elegantly furnished, for the season or year; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

SUPERIOR BOARD.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, brown stone, for a party with good references wishing a quiet home; references given and required; terms moderate. 25 East Twenty-seventh street.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN, IN West Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue; family small; house has all modern improvements. Address M. S., 118 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO RENT.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, THREE FURnished Rooms, with or without Board. Call at 40 Irving place, opposite Westminster Hotel.

TWO LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS ON SECOND floor, front; parlor and bedroom; also large Room on third floor, back, suitable for two gentlemen, with Board; superior accommodations. Address ENTERPRISE, Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOM AND BOARD in an English private family. Address, stating terms, box 4,215 Post office.

A DISTINGUISHED PIANIST, JUST ARRIVED FROM Europe, speaks English, German and French, desires Board and Lodging in a good family in return for lessons. Address A. C., 218 West Twenty-eighth street.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITHIN FIVE minutes of Twenty-third street and Broadway. Address, stating terms, &c., J. B., Herald office.

TWO GENTLEMEN REQUIRE A GOOD SIZED ROOM, with Board, in New Brighton, S. I., close to the landing. Address, stating terms, H. R. F., box 2,032 Post office.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD FOR A LADY, BEtween Tenth and Twentieth streets and Second and Seventh avenues; terms not to exceed $6; a small private family preferred. Address C., box 175 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A ROOM (southern exposure), with Board, above Thirty-sixth and below Fiftieth street and between Lexington and Seventh avenues. Address G. S. R., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

ANY LADY WHO WOULD LIKE A RETIRED HOME during confinement can have a mother's care with a widow. Please address J. W. PAGE, box 245 Post office, Williamsburg.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHED, FOR one or two gentlemen, with or without Board, and within moderate distance from Wall street ferry. Address, stating terms, H. S., Post office box 5,746.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and lady, with Board for lady only, where there are no children or other boarders and no disposition to ask unnecessary questions. Address, stating location, terms, &c., A. NELSON, box 3,594 Post office, New York.

HOTELS.

A.—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUMMER season. Park Avenue Hotel, Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets, family restaurant, best and cheapest in the city; 200 handsomely furnished Rooms.

DUPONT HOUSE.—$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE Rooms, with Board; Rooms, without board, by the night or week; Board and Room, per day, $1 50; at 165 Hudson st.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, one block from the City Hall, junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets. Single Rooms, 50 cents a day; family Rooms, $1 a day.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard street.—(European plan.) 200 light rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 50 cents to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL—CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street; new House, on European plan; rooms by the day, week or month; all beds have spring mattresses. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INFANT AND NURSE DEsire Board from the middle of June at a farm house, where there are few or no other boarders. Address, with particulars, stating terms, COMFORT, Herald office.

A FEW PERSONS CAN FIND SUPERIOR ACCOMMOdations in a private family living at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Terms moderate. Address MORTIMER, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

A.—COUNTRY BOARD, BELMONT HALL, NEW Brighton, north shore, Staten Island; thirty minutes from Cortlandt street, four from landing; fronts the bay; fine view; moderate rates.

A LIMITED NUMBER WILL BE ACCOMMODATED with first class Board, at a farm house at Brookside; one hour and twenty-minutes from New York by New Jersey Central Railroad; children full price; stabling for horses; unquestionable reference exchanged. Address box 46 New Market, New Jersey.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—FAMILIES AND single gentlemen can obtain excellent Country Board, in a large, airy, well furnished house, delightfully located on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the river and within five minutes' walk of cars and boats. Ample stable accommodations. For terms, references, &c., apply at 15 Fifth avenue.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A LADY IN A PLEASANT country home would like to take the entire charge of one or two respectable children over three years old; the best reference given as to standing and capacity. Address W. M., Herald office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A PLEASANT HOUSE on a large farm in Westchester county, near Croton Lake; location healthy; no mosquitoes; can accommodate from 18 to 20. Address BOARD, Sing Sing.

BERGEN POINT.—FIRST CLASS BOARD IN A HANDsome private residence near water Address HOME, box 115 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR A FEW PERSONS, AT Georgetown, Conn. Good table. S. N. ST. JOHN.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in a private family, at Bergen Point or on Staten Island. Address, stating terms, &c., S. D. H., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board, in a private family, at Passaic, N. J., only four minutes' walk from depot. Address N. J., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR A LADY, THREE children aged 4, 5, and 10, and nurse; references given and required. Address E. C. R., Herald office, stating location and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child and nurse, in a healthy location not over one hour by boat or cars. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, MONROE B. SMITH, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife, in the village of Passaic, 45 minutes from New York by Erie Railroad. Address box 152 Post office, Passaic, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY; LOcation must be health, board good, terms moderate. Address BOARD, box 240 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON A FARM, IN NEW JERSEY, one hour from the city by Northern Railroad; good air, delightful location, reasonable prices; boating, fishing; fresh water bathing. Address Mrs. L. H. VINANT, box No. 6 Hackensack Post office, N. J., or N. W. B., box 1,927 N. Y. Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A LARGE ROOM FOR gentleman, wife and infant; only those who can offer the comforts of a home need answer; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, CABLE, box 4,310 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF SIX OR EIGHT persons, or two families comprising that number, can be accommodated for the summer on the south side of Long Island, about sixty miles from New York, at a private house; Board reasonable. Apply to WILLIAM HUGHES, 1,214 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FARM HOUSE, 10 MINUTES' walk from Suffern station on the Erie Railway, 21 miles from New York; frequent trains to and from the city; healthy and romantic situation; good water, plenty of shade; large and pleasant rooms. Apply to J. B. SUFFERN, Suffern, Rockland county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES OF grown persons can obtain Board in a delightful location, where there is an abundance of fruit; first rate table; carriages when desired and fine stabling for horses; 40 miles from the city by Hudson River Railroad. Inquire at 116 East Twenty third street.

FIRST CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A farmer's family, near Springfield, at moderate price. Address WM. H. BURT, Long Meadow, Mass.

FIRST CLASS BOARD AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE 1½ hour from city, one minute's walk from steamboat landing; abundance of shade, boating and fishing. Inquire on board steamboat Mattano, pier 18 North river, foot of Cedar street, between 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ANY WISHING Board.—At Groton Bank, Conn., opposite New London. For particulars apply at 283 West Twelfth street, New York, all the week.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STATEN ISLAND.—BOARD WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, near Pavilion, in a private family. Address, with particulars, M. D. B., box 1,147 Post office, New York.

STATEN ISLAND BOARD WANTED IN A RESPECTable private family, for a young man engaged in New York. Address, stating terms (must be moderate) and particulars, T. R. E., box 1,240 New York Post office.

THREE ROOMS AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, near Summit, N. J.; terms $8 per week. For particulars apply to JOHN WOOD, 218 Fulton street.

WANTED, ON STATEN ISLAND, FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, first class Board, with large room. Address, giving full particulars, J. M., box 241 Post office, New York.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, FOR A FAMILY OF nine persons; a farm house preferred. Address S. M., 98 Franklin street, with full particulars.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER, IN A PRIvate family or small boarding house, within an hour of the city, on the Hudson preferred, for a gentleman, wife, nurse and four children. Address box 1,040 N. Y. Post office.

WANTED—IN BERGEN POINT, BAYONNE OR Staten Island, near the water, two Rooms, with full or partial Board, by two single gentlemen. Address, stating terms, &c., H. S., box 593 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR boarding house for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, at New Brighton, 5 good table and easy access to bathing required. Address H. GRUNTAL, 575 Broadway.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW JERSEY, within one hour from Wall street. Terms not over $25 per week for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address box 221 Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT BEACH HOUSE, WALLINGFORD, CONN. Magnificent house; splendid grounds; mountain air; beautiful scenery; fine drives; fruit, vegetables and pure milk. Now opened. Board reasonable.
A. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH first class Rooms and Board at the Orawaupum Hotel, White Plains, 23 miles from Twenty-sixth street, Harlem Railroad. A. FREEMAN.

AT THE BROOKSIDE HOUSE, HASTINGS ON THE Hudson.—Board for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; ample stable accommodations; five minutes' walk of cars and boats.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT.—AT THE Peabody House, Yonkers. Finest location on the Hudson.

AT WATERSIDE, STAMFORD, CONN.—THE FIRST class family boarding house on Henry street, five minutes from cars and boat, now open for the season. References exchanged.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—Will be opened for the reception of company June 15; board, according to the location of rooms, from $14 to $18.
D. A. CROWELL.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL is now open. Terms reasonable. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y., WILL be opened on the 15th of June; transient Board, $3 per day; $12 to $20 per week by the season. Send for circular.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, N. J., WILL BE opened June 10 for the reception of guests. Conveyance by Morris and Essex Railroad to Stanhope; 2½ miles by carriage to the Lake. Accommodations for 250 Boarders. Address J. M. SHARP, Proprietor, Budd's Lake Post office.

HEATH HOUSE,
Schooley's Mountain, New Jersey,
will open May 1.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.
Can be seen every Wednesday, between 11 and 1, at 75 John street.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J. This beautifully located Hotel is now open; sixty trains daily; steamboats hourly; taking only 25 minutes by Central Railroad and steamboats at Liberty and Barclay streets.
J. G. ARMOUR.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY Hotel will be opened for summer visitors June 1. Persons wishing to engage Rooms will please address the Arlington, Washington, D. C., or Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George. Drawing room cars by Hudson River Railroad going through without change.
T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, New Rochelle.
Mr. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the city, will open the above house on the 1st of June and remain open late.
Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make favorable terms. Apply to or address W. L. FISH, Chilord House, 1,242 Broadway.

ORANGE.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR adults; new house, gas and all improvements; elevated position, 60 minutes from city, five from Montrose station. Call at the premises or address J. D. PALMER, South Orange, N. J., late of the Mountain House.

PREMIUM POINT HOUSE—NEW ROCHELLE, NEWly furnished and refitted; fine bathing and fishing. For terms apply at No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East Twentieth street.

PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, N. J.—WILL OPEN 1st June for summer Boarders; terms moderate; splendid bathing, fishing, drives, &c. Boats leave foot Barclay street 11 A. M., 4 P. M.; Keyport, 7 A. M., 5 P. M.
GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

RIDGEDALE HOUSE, MADISON—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated; splendid scenery; fine drives, large rooms; liberal table. Address J. S. MOORE, Madison, N. J., who will call upon those desiring it.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—This favorite resort, with cottages attached, has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished; now open for the season. DE CAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J., FRONTING ON De Mott Park.—First class summer Board at moderate prices; city and country combined; more convenient and accessible to lower part of city than even Fourteenth street, and convenience much more comfortable; eight minutes from Jersey City ferry (Cortlandt or Desbrosses street); 29 trains daily; New Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars; first class table; elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements; gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 15 Maiden lane.

SARATOGA, SARATOGA, SARATOGA.—NEW COLUMbian Hotel is open; prices in harmony with the downward tendencies of values. To engage rooms address JEROME LELAND, Saratoga.

SARATOGA HOUSES.
Persons desirous of securing Houses at Saratoga Springs are requested to examine our list.
W. H. SMITH & CO., 948 Broadway,
between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

RICHMOND HILL HOUSE, NEW DORP, STATEN Island, one hour from city; delightful, cool location; perfectly healthy and convenient for bathing, &c.; terms $8 to $10. J. P. KELLETT, Proprietor.

TOMPKINS HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, is now open for transient or permanent guests.

WASHINGTON ROCK HOTEL, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Now open; high, healthy location; mountain air; splendid view, drives, &c.; 1¼ hour from Liberty street.
J. WOOD, Proprietor.

WOOSTER HOUSE, DANBURY, CONN.—A FEW FIRST class Rooms for the summer

WASHINGTON.

A BUSY DAY IN CONGRESS.

Spirited Debate Over the Bill Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment.

Bingham's Colored Suffrage Bill Passed the House.

THE TARIFF BILL SHELVED.

General Schenck's Bill Amending the Revenue Laws.

THE INCOME TAX RETAINED.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1870.

The Tariff Bill Shelved—Reduction of Internal Revenue Taxes.

The Ways and Means Committee, which has been peculiarly unfortunate this session, sustained a terrible, though not unexpected, defeat to-day. Early in the day General Schenck reported a third of the Internal Revenue bill—it seems the bill has been divided into three chapters—and had it ordered to be printed and recommitted, with the promise that it should be reported back for action at an early day, probably this week. The two-thirds of the bill yet to be reported are the administrative and the distilled spirits and tobacco sections. The committee do not expect to get action on the former this session, and the changes in the latter, it is understood, will not be of much importance, so that it is immaterial whether it goes through or not. It was deemed important that the part of the bill reducing taxation should be reported first, as those members who are candidates for re-election—and nearly all of them are—concluded that they could not go before the people without reducing the taxes. Schenck having accomplished this undertook next to make a new bargain about the Tariff bill. He wanted a resolution passed which would enable him to close debate on the whole bill, if he saw proper, and to exclude all amendments. This was finally carried, and Schenck felt happy. Dawes, who had appealed early in the day to Schenck to allow the Appropriation bills to be considered, was watching an opportunity to try the strength of the House on the question whether they would go on with the Tariff or take up the Appropriation bills. This opportunity came when about three o'clock Schenck moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff. Pending that Dawes moved to postpone all special orders in Committee of the Whole and take up the Appropriation bills. From the number who stood up on seconding the demand for the previous question, it was manifest that Mr. Dawes' statement that in six weeks the wheels of the government must stop unless the Appropriation bills were passed had made an impression upon the members. Probably some of them were afraid their salaries might be cut off; at any rate they decided to follow the lead of Dawes, at least for the present. Schenck was furious. He accused the chairman of the Appropriation Committee of bad faith, of trickery and other crimes and misdemeanors unbecoming a high toned Yankee Congressman. Dawes, however, was not to be driven from his purpose by any specious statements or threats, especially when he saw that the majority of the House was with him. He discovered that the bulldog chairman of Ways and Means was not only demoralized, but on the run, and he determined to keep him in that condition. He would listen to no debate, and the most touching appeals had no effect upon him. The previous question was seconded, and the Tariff bill postponed by a vote of ninety-three to seventy-three. This is regarded as the defeat of the bill. The general impression is that it will not be brought up again, if at all, until the Appropriation tax and Funding bills are disposed of. Schenck's open confession that he did not expect the bill to go through the Senate this session undoubtedly had much to do with its defeat; but, aside from that, the members have become weary of it, and even the Pennsylvania protectionists were glad of some decent pretext for laying it aside.

Decorating Soldiers' Graves at Andersonville, Ga.

General Logan, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has appointed Rev. Dr. Collier, the Grand Chaplain of that organization, to proceed to Georgia to superintend the decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers buried at Andersonville on the 30th of the present month. Dr. Collier will be accompanied by a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he will be assisted in his work by the Union men and women of Georgia.

The Democracy Exercised Over the Fifteenth Amendment.

The democrats are wonderfully exercised over the bill now before the Senate for the enforcement of the provisions of the fifteenth amendment. Two democratic effusions—one by Vickers, of Maryland, very dry, and the other by Thurman, of Ohio—were let off, causing a very sudden depletion of Senators in the Chamber. The bill will require several days' debate before its passage can be looked for.

Republican Congressional Caucus.

The republican members of both branches of Congress met at eight o'clock this evening in caucus in the hall of the Representatives. About 150 Senators and members were present. It was resolved that each State delegation should select one of its members to represent it on the General Committee, the name of such person selected to be reported to Senator Hamlin, chairman of the caucus. The caucus then adjourned without taking up any political issues for discussion and defining any line of policy for the approaching political campaign. This, it is proposed, shall first be considered by the General Committee, and, if thought necessary, be brought before the caucus for ratification. The session lasted about fifteen minutes.

The Washington and Cleveland Railroad.

The Committee on Railways and Canals considered to-day a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from this city to Cleveland, Ohio. This measure, like all others contemplating increased railroad facilities between the capital and the North and West, meets with violent opposition from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Several of their agents have already been heard against it, but the indications are that the committee will report it favorably, after inserting some amendments.

Equalizing Bounties.

The House Military Committee agreed to-day to report a bill equalizing the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war. It provides that all soldiers who have not already received bounties shall be paid at the rate of eight and one-third dollars per month for all the time they were in the service. The bill has already passed the Senate. The committee also agreed to report favorably the Senate bill giving arms to the States lately in rebellion.

An Indian Delegation en route for Washington.

A telegram from Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, announces that Red Cloud and party would arrive at Fort Fetterman on the 15th, *en route* to this city. Red Leaf is not one of Red Cloud's band, but is a Brule, at Yancton. Red Leaf, of the Ogallallahs, is dead. General Smith will leave Washington to-night, and it is probable that Red Cloud and party will be here in about a week.

National Bank Agents.

The efforts of numerous individuals here, in and out of the government service, to add somewhat to their incomes by obtaining for a trifling consideration the agency of national banks, has raised such a swarm of bank attorneys as materially to interfere with the satisfactory transaction of business in the Currency Bureau that the Comptroller has been impelled to issue a circular requesting national banks to confer agency appointments only upon those who make this business a specialty. Many persons have distributed their circulars proffering to serve as attorneys for the paltry sum of five dollars per annum, and there seems to be not a few banking institutions which are ready to employ the cheapest agencies, some of which will probably prove dear enough, should the hint of Commissioner Hulburd not be heeded.

Reduction of Expenditures in the War Department.

By the order of Secretary Belknap, issued last week, discharging employés and ordering sales of surplus property, the expenditures of the War Department on account of salaries are reduced as follows:—Quartermaster's Department, per year, $662,124; Commissary Department, per year, $91,140; Medical Department, per year, $21,408. Total, $774,672. The proceeds of the sales of property to be turned into the Treasury, estimated at $565,300. Total, $1,339,972.

Suits Against Defaulting Collectors.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Fifth Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury, are now preparing for suits against ex-collectors of internal revenue who are in arrears. It is estimated there is charged against them on the books of the Treasury Department not less than $3,000,000.

Laying the Corner Stone of the Steuben Monument.

The Germans of this district laid the corner stone of the Steuben Monument at the Schuetzen Park this afternoon. The occasion was one of much interest, and a very large crowd assembled to participate in the ceremonies and festivities connected therewith. Among the distinguished visitors present were President Grant, Secretaries Belknap, Robeson and Creswell; General Sherman, Senator Schurz, Baron Gerolt and several Representatives in Congress. The corner stone was laid with Masonic honors, and speeches were made by Senator Schurz and Representative Degener, of Texas.

Changes of Special Treasury Agents.

Since the passage of the act limiting the number of special Treasury agents, approved on the 12th inst., a number of changes have been made by Secretary Boutwell thoroughly reorganizing the special agent list, in order to conform with the law. Hereafter each agent will be furnished with a certificate of his appointment under the seal of the department, which certificate will be surrendered at the expiration of his term of office. Under the new law a new special agent district has been established in Texas, under the supervision of Henry S. Martin, the headquarters to be at Brownsville, Texas, and the department intends putting forth every effort to break up the illicit trade along the Rio Grande.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

Postmasters—James T. Fisk, Wolliston, Mass.; Silas Poole, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Henry T. Whitcomb, Concord, Mass.; Mrs. J. H. S. White, Framingham, Mass.; P. B. Hawkins, Bowling Green, Ky.; George A. Parker, Lewiston, Me.

S. Philip Jacobson to be United States Attorney for the Southern district of Mississippi.

A Colored Man Appointed Postmaster.

The Post Office Department has once more wheeled into line to the tune of the fifteenth amendment. To-day John C. Bush was appointed postmaster at Allen's Fresh, Charles county, Md., vice John T. Colton, resigned. Bush is a black man, and is the first of his race appointed postmaster in the State of Maryland.

Nomination Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed John F. Appleton to be Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, vice John Watrous, resigned.

Postal Changes in New York.

The following Post Office changes in New York are reported for to-day. Post offices discontinued:—Cayutaville, Schuyler county; Buffalo Plains, Erie county; Hardenburg, Ulster county, and Carrolton, Cattaraugus county.

Gilbert Hicks, appointed postmaster at Flatbush, Kings county, vice Phebe J. Case, resigned; Edward Livingston, postmaster at Humphreysville, Columbia county, vice S. V. C. Rensselaer, resigned; Wm. H. Osborn, Postmaster at Coram, Suffolk county, vice R. W. Smith, jr., resigned; Andrew Bridgeman, postmaster at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, vice J. H. Saries, resigned; Wm. Baker, postmaster Findley's Lake, Chautauqua county, vice John W. Gray, resigned.

The Funding Bill.

Mr. Boutwell was before the committee to-day arguing against four per cent in the Funding bill.

The committee spent much time on Sunday in considering financial matters.

Special Cabinet Meeting.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, lasting over two hours. It is not learned that any matters of unusual general importance were under consideration.

Abstract of the Bill for the Reduction of Taxes.

The following is an abstract of the bill to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, reported by General Schenck to-day. It contains forty-six sections:—

Under the class of special taxes, bankers or banks, with a capital not not exceeding $50,000, are required to pay a tax of $100; when the capital is in excess of $50,000, $2 additional for every thousand dollars. Savings banks are exempted from this tax. An additional tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per centum per month is imposed upon the average amount of deposits other than public moneys of the United States, and a tax of one-quarter of one per centum each month on the average amount of public money in their possession, and a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per centum on their capital, and a tax of one-twelfth per cent per month on their circulation; provided that this section shall not apply to associations which are taxed under the act "to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." Every national banking association or other corporation engaged in banking is further required to pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes used for circulation and paid out by them. Brokers, banks and bankers are taxed two cents upon each hundred dollars, and on sales of stock, bonds, gold and notes or other securities, and on sales made without the payment of a special tax as broker, bank or banker, five cents for every hundred dollars.

Foreign commercial brokers pay a special tax of $5,000 when their sales do not exceed $1,000,000, and $5 for each additional $1,000. Foreign insurance agents are taxed $50 each.

Claim agents pay $10 when the receipts do not exceed $1,000, and $10 for each additional $1,000. Patent right dealers pay $10. Pawnbrokers whose capital employed does not exceed $50,000 pay $50, and for each $1,000 additional $5. Hotel keepers are rated according to the yearly rental or estimated yearly rental of the property, as follows:—When the yearly rental is $500 or less $10, and $3 for each additional $1,000 rental.

Places of public amusement are taxed, for first class, $200 each; second class, $20 each. Rooms or halls occasionally hired or used for dramatic or operatic representations or performances or for concerts, balls or exhibitions are rated as second class. Any permanently located building used for any exhibition, performance, show or entertainment, to which an admission fee is charged, to pay a tax of three per cent on the gross receipts. School exhibitions, readings, lectures, art exhibitions (not moved about), agricultural and horticultural fairs and exhibitions for benevolent or religious purposes, are exempted. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms pay $20 for each alley or table. Lottery managers, $5,000; dealers in lottery tickets, $100; lottery managers and dealers pay an additional tax of three per cent on their gross receipts. Gift enterprises are taxed $500.

Distillers producing twenty-five or less barrels of distilled spirits per annum are taxed $100 and $4 for each barrel in excess of twenty-five. Four dollars are assessed upon each barrel which may be in a bonded warehouse, to be paid when withdrawn. Rectifiers of distilled spirits rectifying or compounding less than 200 barrels per annum pay $50 and fifty cents for each barrel in excess of 200. Retail liquor dealers, whose sales do not exceed $3,500, are required to pay $25; over $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000, $50; over $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000, $100; over $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000, $200; if exceeding $20,000, $1,000. Wholesale liquor dealers, for $3,000 or less, $50, and $25 for each $1,000 sold in excess of $2,000. Manufacturers of stills pay a tax of $50 and $20 for each still or worm made by them. Brewers are taxed $100. Dealers in leaf tobacco, whose annual sales do not exceed $50,000, are taxed $25; if their sales exceed $10,000, $2 for each additional $1,000.

Dealers in tobacco whose sales do not exceed $1,000 pay $5 and $2 for each additional $1,000. Manufacturers of tobacco pay each $10, and $2 for each $1,000 in excess of $5,000 of their penal bond. Manufacturers of cigars whose sales do not exceed $5,000 each pay $10, and $2 for each $1,000 in excess of $5,000.

The sum of $5 is levied for each passport issued from the office of the Secretary of State or by any minister or consul of the United States. Several of the sections relate to supplying stamps and against counterfeiting.

Schedule B provides that checks, drafts or orders, two cents; bill of exchange, inland, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding $100, five cents; bill of exchange, foreign, or letter of credit, two cents, and for every additional $100 or fractional part, two cents; bill of lading or receipt, ten cents; bill of sale, fifty cents; exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1; exceeding $1,000, for every additional amount of $500 or fractional part thereof, fifty cents; when the penal sum exceeds $1,000 or fractional part, fifty cents; bond for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office, $1; bond of any description other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, twenty-five cents; certificates of stock, twenty-five cents; certificates of profits, ten cents; exceeding $500, twenty-five cents; for every additional $1,000, twenty-five cents; other certificates, twenty-five cents. Certificate of deposit not exceeding $100, two cents; exceeding $100, five cents. Charter, contract or agreement of vessel not exceeding 150 tons, $12; exceeding 150 tons and not exceeding 300 tons, $5; exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 500 tons, $5; exceeding 500 tons, $10. Maker's note or memorandum of sale, ten cents. Conveyance, fifty cents; when the consideration exceeds $500 and not $1,000, $1, and for every additional $500, fifty cents. Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise, twenty-five cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, fifty cents; exceeding $500, $1. Other changes are made in the schedule.

Medicine and preparations in schedule C are taxed, when the value is twenty-five cents, one cent, and every additional twenty-five cents or fractional part thereof, one cent. Perfumery and cosmetics, valued at twenty-five cents, one cent, and for every additional twenty-five cents or fractional part, one cent. Friction matches, 100 or less, one cent; every additional 100, one cent. Wax tapers, twenty-five lights or less, one cent. Playing cards, five cents a pack.

That there shall be levied and collected annually a tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States, and of every citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived from any source whatever, whether within or without the United states, except as hereafter provided; and a like tax annually upon the gains, profits and income derived from any business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by any person residing without the United States and not a citizen thereof, or from rents of real estate within the United States owned by any person residing without the United States and not a citizen thereof. In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person there shall be included all income derived from any kind of property, rents, interests received or accrued from all notes, bonds and mortgages or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable, and interest upon notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, and the amount of all premium on gold and coupons; the gains, profits and income of any business, profession, trade, employment, office or vocation, including any amount received as salary or pay for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, or as Senator, Representative or delegate in Congress. The share of any person of the gains and profits, whether divided or not, of all companies or partnerships, but not including the amount received from any corporation whose officers, as authorized by law, withhold any pay as taxes, a per centum of the dividends made, and of interest on coupons paid by such corporations; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which the income is estimated; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton or other meats, hay and grain, fruits, vegetables or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, but not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatever, but not including the rental of the homestead used or occupied by any person or by his family. The military and naval pensions allowed to any person under the laws of the United States and the sum of $1,200 of the gains, profits and income of any person shall be exempt from said income tax. Only one such deduction shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family composed of one or both parents, or one or more minor children, or of husband and wife. But when a wife has by law a separate income, and if living separate and apart from him, such deduction shall be made from her income, gains and profits; and guardians and trustees shall be allowed to make deduction to favor of each ward or beneficiary, except that in case of two or more wards or beneficiaries comprised in one family having joint property interest, only one deduction shall be made in their favor for the purpose of allowing said deduction from the income. Any religious or social community holding all their property and income therefrom jointly and in common, each ten of the persons composing such society and any remaining fractional number of such persons not less than five over such groups of ten shall be held to constitute a family, and a deduction of $1,500 shall be allowed for each of said families. Any taxes on the incomes, gains and profits of such societies now due and unpaid shall be assessed and collected according to this provision. In addition to the exemptions there shall be deducted all national, State, municipal taxes, &c. The usual machinery for collecting is stated, and fines imposed for violation of the law, as at present. There is a proviso that no assistant assessor shall permit to be published in any manner such incomes returned or any part thereof, except under such rules as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe.

There shall be levied and collected a tax of five per centum on the amount of all interest or coupons paid on bonds or other evidences of debt, issued and payable after more than two years from date, and on the amount of all dividends or earnings, or income or gains hereafter declared by any incorporated bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance company, railroad company, steamboat or steamship company, turnpike company, canal navigation company, slackwater company, manufacturing company, mining company, gas company and bridge company whenever and wherever the same shall be payable, and to whatever person the same may be due, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens, and on all undivided profits of any such corporation which have accrued and been earned and added to any surplus, contingent or other fund.

Sections 72 to 87, inclusive, and 98 to 170, inclusive, of the act of June 30, 1864, chapter 173, and so much of all acts as are amendatory of any of the said sections; also section 13 of the act of March 3, 1865, chapter 78; also sections 9 and 13 of the act of March 3, 1865, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, chapter 184, are repealed.

Personal.

Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, resumed his seat in the Senate to-day after an absence of a week attending the State convention at Wilmington. The Senator complains of the one-sided accounts given by the Southern Associated Press on all political matters in that section.

The notorious Bullock, of Georgia, put in an appearance to-day and was warmly congratulated by certain Senators. It is stated by members of the Judiciary Committee that the investigation will be resumed on the regular day of meeting, which will be Wednesday. Bullock will then be called upon to explain many curious and subtle problems in parliamentary manipulation and finances. It is understood that Stewart and Rice propose to prepare a minority report in the case.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1870.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. SPENCER, (rep.) of Ala., called up the bill granting public lands in the State of Alabama to the Decatur and Aberdeen Railroad. Passed.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., called up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota, at the junction of Sioux Wood river with the Red river of the North to the Winnipeg District of British America.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., offered an amendment putting the price of the land at the average value of $2 50 per acre and presenting a method of keeping the lands open for settlement. He said the amendment was identical with the formula proposed by the House Committee on Public Lands for all bills of this character. Rejected by yeas 30, nays 27.

The bill then passed.

THE BILL ENFORCING THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At one o'clock the Appropriation bill came up in order.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., said, in pursuance of a request made to him by a number of Senators, he would move to pass over the present and all prior orders in order to reach the bill for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment.

Messrs. SUMNER and SAULSBURY rose to speak upon the motion, but Mr. WILLIAMS objected to debate.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., desired to know why, upon a motion to take up a bill of so much importance, debate should be excluded.

The CHAIR replied that a single objection would prevent debate under the rule.

Mr. CASSERLY asked for a division of the motion, when the question was taken on the first part, to pass over the pending order the Appropriation bill, which resulted affirmatively; yeas 34, nays 24.

The Franking bill was also laid aside; yeas 32, nays 28.

The bill enforcing the fifteenth amendment, the provisions of which have been heretofore published, then came before the Senate in regular order.

Mr. STEWART submitted an amendment providing that when any person ineligible under the third article of the fourteenth amendment, shall hold office, except as a member of Congress or a State legislator, the United States District Attorney for the district in which said person holds office shall proceed against such person by *quo warranto*, and such writ of *quo warranto* shall take precedence over all others on the dockets of the United States Courts to which they are made returnable.

Mr. STEWART also moved several additional sections, imposing fine and imprisonment for holding office in violation of the fourteenth amendment, and forever disqualifying the offender from holding office under the United States; giving to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, Indians not taxed excepted, the same rights in every State or Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, give evidence, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as enjoyed by white citizens; also to be subject to like pains and penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind, and none other; no tax or charge to be imposed by any State upon any person emigrating thereto. The sections also provide that any person, under color of law or custom, causing another to be deprived of any right secured by this act, or subjecting him to different punishment on account of his being an alien, or on account of race or color, than is presented for the punishment of citizens, shall be punished by a fine of not over one thousand dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year. The Civil Rights act of 1866 is also re-enacted.

Mr. VICKERS, (dem.) of Md., rose to address the Senate, when Mr. Stewart said he would give notice to the friends of the bill that he did not himself intend making any remarks, but proposed to have the bill passed before the Senate adjourned.

Mr. VICKERS then made an argument against the power of Congress to pass the bill, claiming that to the States alone, under the constitution, belonged the control of the suffrage.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, said that State after State had permitted the colored race to vote; that no black man had been interfered with, and it would now be a most evil example to pass a bill bristling with fines and imprisonments upon officers of election and rewards to be given to informers when no necessity for it existed. His own opinion was that the bill had been purposely made so obnoxious as to defeat itself. The first section was objectionable, because the fifteenth amendment could not gain additional strength by its enactment in the shape of a statute, and that seemed to be the only object of the section. The second section undertook to impose duties upon State officers directly in the face of a decision by the Supreme Court that it was not in the power of Congress to impose any duty upon an officer of a State. The third section required that the offer to perform a prerequisite to entitle a party to vote, shall, if rendered nugatory by the refusal or negligence of an election officer, be deemed as a performance in law of act. Although it might be proven by a hundred witnesses that the party was committing perjury his affidavit as to offer was to be conclusive. If the election officer did not receive such vote it was provided that he should forfeit five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved, thus holding out a clear inducement to an unscrupulous man to commit perjury, giving him five hundred dollars for it, and making the party in every such case a common informer. The bill prohibited any attempt to hinder, delay or obstruct a voter under a penalty of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved, and imprisonment, with an additional fine of five hundred dollars to the United States. What was the attempt to delay, &c.? If one man reasoned with another approaching the polls, and attempted to persuade him to vote for a particular candidate, was that an attempt to delay? If so, the offender would have to pay five hundred dollars to the man, five hundred dollars to the United States and go to prison beside. This would put every man in the power of every unscrupulous man who chose to swear falsely for pay. Had it come to this, that the adoption of the fifteenth amendment had made it necessary to offer a premium for perjury and put every man in a community at the mercy of a villain?

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn., moved to amend Mr. Stewart's amendment by striking the section to enforce the fourteenth amendment, imposing penalties on any person ineligible thereby who knowingly holds office under the United States. He thought it was the unanimous opinion of the Senate that the political disabilities of the Southern people would remain for more than two years longer, and that it was impolitic to create new lines for misdemeanors of this character, as the remaining provisions provided sufficient remedy for the existing evils.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., hoped the section would not be stricken out. He had failed to see the propriety of permitting the old politicians of the South, the men who brought about the war and were the real authors of all our misfortunes, to share in our political rights. The proposition was subversive of every principle of justice, and it would be cruelty to the country. There seemed to be a desire to divest the rebellion of every feature of criminality, and to regard it as merely a sectional contest, or an "unpleasantness." It was now proposed to relieve the old politicians of the South as a means of conciliation; but the Senate might as well expect to conciliate a nest of rattlesnakes. That class of men had been cast in the mould of rebellion, and those who sought to conciliate them by removing political disabilities would receive in return contempt. In reply to the expectation of the Senator (Mr. Ferry) that in two years all disabilities would be removed, he would say they could not be swept away without stultifying ourselves. A bill had recently passed the Senate, without an objection, repealing the iron-clad oath under which rebel generals and members of the rebel Congress, if not ineligible under the fourteenth amendment, could occupy seats in Congress. That bill was now in the House, and was likely to be stopped there. If passed, and the policy indicated by the Senator from Connecticut should prevail, the men who were foremost in rebellion would come here and would take seats on this floor. It would not do then to talk about rebels. Personal considerations would prevent that. The only distinction then between Union and rebel soldiers would be the pensions to the widows and orphans of the former, and those would soon be withheld as the very best measure for conciliation with the South. Two years had now elapsed since the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, and the Senate was urged not to enforce it, notwithstanding that in almost every Southern State, if not in all, men were now holding office in open violation of that amendment.

Mr. FERRY replied that the Senator (Mr. Morton) had entirely mistaken his position, and character of the amendment, as he had simply moved to strike out a superfluous section, the purport of which was substantially contained in a preceding section. He said that the removal of political disabilities had been asked for by republican conventions in all the reconstructed States, and that the success of the republican party South was mainly dependent upon this fact. He had witnessed, with sincere grief, that the Senator from Indiana had, for months past, been using his great influence to rekindle sectional bitterness, and, if possible, light up again the fires of hate which had begun to die out under the beneficial administration of President GRANT.

Mr. MORTON, replying to the remark by Mr. Ferry that the national flag was now honored in every part of the country, said that the men whom it was now proposed to relieve never would honor the flag. He was present last year at a State fair in Georgia, when the committee having charge of the arrangements refused to hoist the flag. For himself he would say he never would consent that any participant in rebellion should ever come into the Congress of the United States or take part in the government until he had given evidence of returning loyalty. The policy of conciliation would sacrifice the Union men of the South to conciliate rebels. The simple proposition was to ignore the condition of things in the South and to shut our eyes to the truth. The only safe course to pursue was to recognize the truth and deal with the enemies of law and order in the South as justice required.

Mr. WARNER, (rep.) of Ala., thought the best interests of the South could be secured by the ascendancy of the republican party. Two-thirds of the intelligent republicans of the South were convinced that political disabilities were a hindrance to the success of the party.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, inquired whether they were not constantly clamoring for military force in the South to protect loyal men from disloyal? He would ask the Senator if he had not insisted upon an increase of the United States army to afford protection in the South?

Mr. WARNER replied he did, and went on to show that the political disabilities of the Southern people was the real cause of the difficulty.

At twenty minutes after five o'clock the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. AYER, of Va.—Granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from New York to Norfolk.

By Mr. MORPHIS, of Miss.—For the improvement of the navigation of the Tombigbee river, Miss.

By Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Ohio—To prevent cruelty to animals while in transport by railroad, &c.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio—Relative to the qualifications of assistant marshals to take the census so as not to exclude women.

By Mr. CREBS, (dem.) of Ill.—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river at Metropolis, Ill.

By Mr. ROOTS, (rep.) of Ark.—Granting lands for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Arkansas river along the 36th parallel.

By Mr. HAMILTON, (rep.) of Fla.—Granting lands for the upper St. John's, Tampa and Florida Railroad.

By Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of Wis.—To incorporate the International Society of the the United States for the promotion of protection to immigrants; also granting right of way to the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad Company across the Oneida Reservation, in Wisconsin.

By Mr. WASHBURN, (rep) of Wis.—To prevent the extermination of the fur bearing animals of Alaska.

By Mr. AXTELL (dem.) of Cal.—For relief of settlers on certain lands in California.

By Mr. JOHNSON (dem.) of Cal.—To grant increased facilities to Benicia, a port of delivery in California.

By Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal.—Imposing a tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes exclusively, and to regulate the distillation thereof.

By Mr. STEVENS (rep.) of N. H.—For relief of the officers and crew of the ship Nightingale.

By Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt.—To amend the act of July 14, 1864, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Also to enable the First National Bank of Burlington, Vt., to change its name and location.

By Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.—Exempting churches, parsonages and schools in the District of Columbia from taxation.

By Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y.—To increase the pensions to invalid soldiers, widows and minor children.

By Mr. BENNETT, (rep.) of N. Y.—To change and more effectually secure the collection of internal revenue taxation on distilled spirits, and to provide for exportation of spirits from the United States.

By Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa.—Granting bounty to enlisted men in the ordnance corps who served through the late rebellion.

By Mr. CONNOR, (dem.) of Texas—To repeal the provisions of the act of April 12, 1866, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the public debt. Also for the appointment of a select committee to take testimony concerning Indian outrages on the Western and Southwestern frontiers, in violation of the Kansas treaty of 1867.

By Mr. MCKENZIE, (rep.) of La.—In relation to the appointment of officers under the United States government.

Mr. TANNER, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill declaring the bridge to be constructed between Philadelphia and Camden a post road. Passed.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution instructing the Reconstruction Committee to report forthwith a bill for general amnesty, and moved the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question—51 to 78.

Mr. RANDALL, in order to obtain a vote on the proposition, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. The resolution was not laid on the table. Yeas, 84; nays, 86.

On motion of Mr. CESSNA, (rep.) of Pa., the resolution was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

AMENDING THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS—REDUCING TAXATION.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce internal taxes, and made explanations to the House. He reminded members that there was now on the general calendar in Committee of the Whole a bill reported in March last to codify and reduce into one all the laws relating to internal taxation. From present appearances and from the condition of business it was not probable that that bill could be disposed of in its entire fulness this session. That bill was the result of a very great deal of labor on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means, both in this and a former Congress. There was not a great deal of encouragement in a work of this kind, because it very often happens that when produced to the light, and consideration asked for it from a body like the House, some person, with the best possible intentions, but who had, perhaps, bestowed no very great deal of study or consideration on the subject in its broadest extent, would pitch in and derange the whole work. The Committee of Ways and Means had come to the conclusion to divide the matter of that large bill on internal taxation into three bills, and to ask successively the action of the House upon them. The committee proposed, in the first place, a bill to modify, and to a great extent repeal, all the internal taxation laws of the country, with the exception of the taxation on fermented liquors, tobacco and cigars. Then the committee would report a bill relating to those articles and then it would report a general bill relating to the organization of the Internal Revenue Department. The bill which he now offered was the first of those three. It related to a repeal of a large portion of internal taxation. It repealed all the tax on legacies and successions, which last year produced $2,434,593. It repealed all the taxes on gross receipts of railroad insurance companies and other corporations and all kinds of business, with the exception of lotteries, theatres and places of public amusement, &c. The whole of such taxes produced last year $8,444,210; and the reduction now proposed was estimated at $6,109,617, and all tax on sales was taken off except that assessed on dealers in liquors, which would make a further reduction of $8,197,784. It repealed all special taxes except on retail and wholesale dealers in liquors, distillers, rectifiers, manufacturers of stills, brewers, manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, dealers in tobacco and leaf tobacco, banks and bankers, stock and money brokers, foreign commercial brokers, foreign insurance agents, claim agents, patent right dealers, pawnbrokers, proprietors of places of public amusements and of gift enterprises, jugglers, proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, lottery managers and dealers in lottery tickets. It reduced the special tax on keepers of hotels, inns and taverns to 100 dollars, if not exceeding the rental value of $500, adding three dollars for each $100 for rental beyond $500. The reduction thus made would amount to $8,744,752. It modified the income tax so as to increase the exemption to $1,500, leaving the per centage the same as now, five per cent. This would effect a reduction of $5,573,105. It changes the law in effect to incomes, so that persons having less than $1,500 income shall not be required to make returns and there shall be no publication of incomes. It repealed "schedule A," taxing carriages, watches, &c. It repealed the tax on gas, grinding of coffee and spices and sales of manufactures. The total amount of reduction proposed was $33,960,718. It imposed a tax on foreign commercial brokers—those who come to this country and sell by samples. It also taxed the deposits of government money in banks at the rate of three per cent per annum, which would produce about $300,000. It also proposed to abolish stamps on ordinary contracts and on receipts. The Committee on Ways and Means was glad to be able to offer this bill to the House and country and felt perfectly safe in proposing these reductions. In conclusion he moved that the bill be printed and be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with authority to report at any time. In reply to a question by Mr. COX, he stated that the bill would be reported back within a week, as he desired to get early action on it.

A discussion then ensued as to the order of business, Mr. BANKS wishing to have time for the discussion of reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, particularly in relation to Cuba, and Mr. DAWES insisting on the public necessity for acting on the various appropriation bills, only one of which had become law, and all of which should become law within the next six weeks.

Finally the motion of Mr. SCHENCK was agreed to.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK submitted a resolution in reference to the Tariff bill that motions to close a debate on all the paragraphs embraced in one general subject shall be in order, and he said that he did not suppose the Tariff bill would be passed so as to become a law at this session, but he did suppose that if action on it by the House was postponed until the next session there would be no final action on it at all this Congress. If, however, the House should act finally on it this session it would be sent to the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee there, and would probably come up next December, and become a law by the 3d of March, 1871, the day before the adjournment. That was usually the history of such legislation.

After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to under a suspension of the rules—yeas 118, nays 59.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved to go into committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, and moved that all prior orders be postponed until after the completion of all the appropriation bills now in committee. He prefaced his motion by remarking that it was mere waste of time, as confessed to-day by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to indulge in mere sentimental talk about the tariff, which could not pass this session.

Mr. SCHENCK said that the latter motion was in bad faith, after his yielding to the gentleman from Massachusetts for a motion to go into committee on an appropriation bill.

The motion to postpone all prior orders until after the appropriation bills are disposed of, thus virtually postponing the Tariff bill indefinitely, was agreed to—yeas 92, nays 75, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ambler, Archer, Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Ayer, Barry, Beaman, Beck, Buss, Booker, Bowen, Boyd, Barr, Butler of Mass., Churchill, Clarke of Kansas, Cook, Corner, Crebs, Dawes, Dickey, Dickinson, Dox, Duval, Farnsworth, Ferriss, Finkelnburg, Fuch, Garfield, Getz, Gibson, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hall, Hamilton of Ill., Harris, Hawkins, Hawley, Hellis, Helman, Hotchkiss, Kelsey, Ketcham, Knott, Lallin, Lewis, Mayham, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Mines, Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Paine, Peters, Platt, Poland, Prosser, Potter, Randall, Rogers, Roots, Sargent, Schumaker, Sheldon of La., Sheldon of New York, Sherrod, Shober, Slocum, Smith of Oregon, Smith of Vt., Smyth of Iowa, Starkweather, Stevens, Stiles, Stokes, Swann, Sweeney, Taffe, Trimble, Twichell, Upson, Van Trump, Voorhees, Washburn of Wis., Winans, Wood and Woodward—92.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Armstrong, Axtell,

EUROPE.

The Regicide Plot Against Napoleon---Its Organization, Means of Action, Intent and Discovery.

The "Scarlet Letter" and "Surgical Operation."

Bombs, Conspirators, Implications and the Search in Paris.

FREE TRADE OR PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

The Cunard mail steamship Samaria, which arrived at Boston on Sunday from Liverpool, supplied our English files, dated in London and Liverpool on the 4th of May, yesterday. The files were delivered at the HERALD Building about a quarter past three o'clock P. M. yesterday.

The steamship Idaho, Captain Price, from Liverpool the 4th and Queenstown the 5th of May, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, delivering our files from Cork, Ireland—dated to her latest day of sailing—at a quarter before four o'clock P. M. The roll of papers had been opened and was imperfect.

The Inman steamship City of London, Captain Tibbetts, from Liverpool on the 5th and Queenstown on the 6th of May, arrived at this port yesterday evening.

In the English House of Commons on the 3d inst., in deference to a wish expressed by Mr. Gladstone, who reminded the House that Lord Hartington intended on an early day to bring in a bill to regulate the procedure at elections, Mr. Leatham intimated his willingness to agree to a postponement of the adjourned debate on his Ballot bill.

The Paris *Rappel* of May 3 publishes a letter addressed by Garibaldi to the French army, in which the writer recalls with gratitude the latter's aid in delivering Italy, and "wishes to see, instead of the soldiers of Mexico and Mentana, the worthy descendants of the soldiers of the first republic." He would then ask to reoccupy at their side the same honorable post he held in 1859.

In London, May 3, a party of French republicans entertained M. Gustave Flourens at a "banquet" at the International Hall.

The Dublin (Ireland) *Express* reports that one of the nuns of Mount St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, Strabane, Sister Catherine, escaped from that establishment, betaking herself from Londonderry in fashionable habiliments to parts unknown, and that another nun, a native of Strabane, daughter of one of the members of the convent, got back to her father's roof, and, rather than return to the sacred precincts, fled, betaking herself to New York by the steamer which sailed from Moville.

A committee has been formed to raise a monument to the memory of the reformer Luther, at Eisleben, his native town.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has established a postal service between Cabul and Peshawur, India.

A mail telegram dated in Vienna on the 4th of May reports as follows:—

In the correspondence published respecting a loan contracted by the Viceroy of Egypt M. Musurus, Ottoman Minister in London, says the Sublime Porte makes its reserves with regard to a private loan which the Viceroy recently contracted, or is at present engaged in contracting, and that it protests beforehand against any financial arrangements which may not have been previously authorized by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. Lord Clarendon, in reply, simply acknowledges the receipt of the protest.

In Constantinople, May 3, a general service took place in the chapel of the British Embassy in honor of the English gentlemen murdered in Greece. The foreign representatives, including the Greek Minister and several of the Greek merchants, were present.

A despatch from Berlin, of May 4, says:—

Count Bismarck's recovery progresses slowly and the period of his return is still unsettled.

The London *Guardian* complains that at the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel the platform was not filled. The Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Carlisle were there, but of all the English bishops no other thought it worth their while to be present, and no leading churchman from either House of Parliament appeared to represent the laity. The audience was not enthusiastic.

Numbers of the Fenian leaders are said to have proceeded to London and other parts of England.

It is stated that a new Irish nationalist paper will shortly be published in London.

The London *Economist* fears "there is some danger not of a great foreign loan mania, but of a small one. We mean," says the writer, "that the mania will not be large enough to much affect the money market, or at all hurt the country; but that it will be quite big enough to injure many unwise persons who may now lend their money to unfit foreign governments, and who may hereafter lose it in consequence. The present is precisely the time in which such a calamity is to be feared."

A special meeting of the London Executive Council of the National Education League was held to receive a deputation specially authorized to represent the views of one-half the Protestant population of Ireland on the subject of primary education. After the deputation had explained their views a resolution was passed on the motion of Sir C. Dilke, expressing sympathy with the English Education League and with the Irish body "in its efforts to prevent the infliction on Ireland of a denominational system of education."

The London *Post* says that the action to be taken by England through the late outrages in Greece is not definitely settled, but, "if it were to involve a temporary occupation of a portion of Greece, such a measure would be dictated by no hostile intentions either towards the sovereign or the country. Yet we are threatened with the displeasure of Russia if we adopt such action as is manifestly advisable. We reply that Greek brigandage is a European evil, and that the Power that devotes its energies to the complete eradication of that evil cannot but be regarded as a universal benefactor."

In replying to a toast of "The Houses of Lords and Commons" at the annual dinner at the Institution of Civil Engineers Earl Derby said:—

Every year the House of Commons became more and more burdened with multifarious duties which it could not thoroughly perform. Now, it was well known that work which was done in a hurry was apt to be scamped, and required to be well looked over before it was finally turned out. It was that supervision which, in his opinion, was the most appropriate function of the House of Lords. He really believed that this was much more their duty than that which was popularly attributed to them—viz., the duty of merely retarding for a very limited period certain measures which must necessarily be passed sooner or latter.

A man named Duffy, a teacher of languages and formerly one of the leaders of the "Young Ireland" party, died at Prague, where he had lived for upwards of twenty years. A fortnight before his death he called for a cab and drove to the house of a lawyer, where, at his request one of the clerks took a seat in the vehicle beside him and drew up his last will and testament. One hour after his return to the hospital the testator died. Though generally believed to be very poor—a supposition which the wretched furniture of his mean dwelling seemed to confirm—he left at his decease 2,000 florins to the doctor who attended him, 2,000 florins to the lawyer's clerk who made his will and whom he appointed his executor, and 20,000 florins to a sister still living in Ireland. The entire property was in Austrian government bonds.

M. D. Pappa surrendered at the Central Criminal Court, London, to take trial on the charge of embezzling large sums of money, the property of the shareholders of the Commercial Oriental Bank (limited), of which he was manager.

FRANCE.

The Regicide Plot Against Napoleon—Special History of the Conspiracy—Its Intent and Means.

PARIS, May 4, 1870.

Indignation at the dastardly conspiracy to assassinate his Majesty is universal. None approve premeditated murder. It has been the custom for sovereigns, after having escaped assassination, to show themselves to their loving subjects. Hence it was fully expected that the Emperor, on Sunday last, would go to the races at Longchamps, in order to give his enemies an opportunity for carrying out their murderous design.

The plot is much more serious than was at first supposed even by the government, which has for months, as I have long since told you, been in possession of conclusive information. M. Ollivier was, indeed, opposed to the Emperor leaving the Tuileries on Sunday, even for a short time, and the most active surveillance has been kept up in all quarters of the capital, as, although it is known that there are hundreds of bombs in existence, but few of that number have as yet been found by the police.

At twelve o'clock on Sunday M. Pietri, the Prefet of Police, went to the Tuileries and advised his Majesty to go out for a short time in order to give confidence to the well disposed. The Prime Minister objected, fearing that some attempt on the life of the Chief of the State might be attempted; but M. Pietri replied, "I have made my arrangements, every precaution has been taken and I will answer for the safety of the Emperor. Let his Majesty go, but for a short time only." The Emperor's personal courage is admitted by all, and he acted on M. Pietri's advice. There was not only a large force of police along the Champs Elysées, but 500 agents in plain clothes, who were distributed throughout the route taken by his Majesty. Considerable excitement was occasioned on the race course by the arrest of a fashionably dressed gentleman who arrived on a *fiacre*. On descending from his carriage he was immediately pounced upon by a covey of police, thrown down, gagged, and, in spite of his furious resistance, bundled into another carriage in waiting and driven off at a rapid rate. The fashionably dressed individual turns out, after all, to be no political *pirate*, but an unfortunate Britisher, as mad as a hatter, absent without leave from a mad house.

CAMILLE BEAURY,

the man who was to have performed the "surgical operation" on his Majesty (not Bourie, as his name was at first spelled), is a young man of respectable family and has received a good education. He was arrested by M. Lagrange, the Chief of the Political Police, who, with two agents, had been on his track for three days. On the morning of his arrest he was followed by the agents in an open carriage, he being in an open one, having visited the Faubourg St. Antoine and the Quartier Belleville. His coachman drove at a very rapid rate and took a circuitous route. He knew that he was pursued. In the Rue des Moulins he descended, and, casting an anxious glance around him, directed his steps to the house where it was known his portmanteau had been left. M. Larrange jumped out of his carriage, went straight up to Beaury and said, "How are you Camille?" The latter replied, "I do not recollect you. Who are you?" The two agents had crept stealthily behind him; they seized his hands, and M. Lagrange said, "I arrest you in the name of the law; I am Lagrange, Commissary of Police."

Beaury was searched in the street and the articles referred to in my last found upon him. Besides the letter from Flourens was a copy of one to that worthy in the handwriting of the prisoner, demanding money and saying that "The amputation will take place on the evening of the 20th. I am ready." Another important arrest, attended with exciting circumstances, was effected on Sunday morning. The barrister engaged for the defence of Mégy, named Protot, lives in the Rue de Braque. In consequence of revelations made by Beaury, M. Bernier, the *Juge d'Instruction*, ordered his arrest. At seven o'clock M. Clement, Commissary of Police, proceeded to the house with two agents, and showed M. Protot his warrant. The latter made no resistance and smiled complacently when the police officers searched his apartment. At last M. Clement laid his hands on the large black leather envelope for carrying papers, called a *serviette*, which all *hommes d'affaires* in Paris delight to carry. No sooner, however, did *Monsieur le Commissaire* take possession of it than Protot rushed at him, snatched the *serviette* from his hand, dashed out of the room and slammed the door after him. Blank were the faces of the representatives of the law. They could not for a moment bring their astonished brains to a focus. The key was on the inside of the door, so that the police agents were enabled to let themselves out of the room. Protot, however, was well away, bounding down the staircase at high pressure. The Commissaire only caught a glimpse of his coat tail, and feeling that his prisoner would escape, fired his pistol in the air. This had the desired effect of bringing all the lodgers in the house out of their rooms, but they took part with Protot. The concierge, however, hearing the report of firearms, closed the door of the house, a scuffle ensued, but the Commissary of Police and his agents succeeded in securing their prisoner, on whom letters of great importance were found, which prove that Mégy was cognizant of the proposed assassination of the Emperor.

The man who was arrested on the Boulevard de Belleville, but rescued by the mob, is named Roussel, by trade a cabinet maker. He lives in a wretched street, with a splendid gutter in the centre for the filth from the houses. The Rue des Cendriers can lay claim to no relationship with the magnificent streets with which the world is accustomed to associate the name of Paris. It is detestable, and lies behind Pere la Chaise. That quarter is not lively. I described it when I visited the prison of the condemned. Two rooms form the lodging of Roussel; a bed, a child's cot, a cupboard, three straw chairs and bag of shavings are, with the exception of two or three lithographs and five books—Voltaire, Beranger, Lamartine, Jean Jacques Rousseau and Garibaldi—some bombs and a receipt for making picrate, all his furniture. His wife (real or imitation is not decided) was at the theatre with her son when informed that the police had put in an appearance. She returned home and found everything "topsy-turvy." She declares that she did not know there were any bombs in the house. The bombs were made at the workshop of M. Lepet, 38 Rue St. Maur. His attention was attracted by the woodcut of the bombs in the *Figaro* last Sunday night, when indulging in the dangerous but agreeable practice of reading in bed. He jumped up, dressed himself and started off to the Commissary of Police, to whom he stated that on the 14th of April a man called with a model of the bombs, which he said were naves for the wheels of a velocipede he had invented, and which would make his fortune in America. He ordered 120 at first, and afterward the work to continue without intermission. He subsequently called seven times at the workshop. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The strike has probably saved a terrible disaster, for otherwise, ere this, 400 bombs would have been delivered instead of twenty-two, which number alone, for want of hands, M. Depet was enabled to complete.

It is stated that one bomb was destroyed at an experiment made by the conspirators in a wood near Paris. The description of the man who called at Lepet's workshop coincides with that of Roussel. Madame Roussel has been arrested also. In her house has since been found a wooden pestle and mortar, bearing marks of having been recently used for the preparation of the explosive powder. Many arrests have been made. I saw one man the evening before last, respectably dressed, but with a haggard countenance, taken by the police. He was a minor light, so his name is not worth publishing. The Emperor's partisans of the timid class are fearful that should the result of the voting on the 8th inst. be unsatisfactory His Majesty will again assume the reins of personal power.

I can positively state that nothing is further from the Emperor's mind than any idea of the sort. Ollivier is now his sole confidant. Rouher is not in favor; he seldom or ever goes to the Tuileries. He left a few day's since for the provinces. Before going he said to a friend, "The government is in a difficulty; the Emperor and the Ministers can get out of it as best they may. I shall give no advice. I am off." Now I am enabled to assure you that "the Emperor has made up his mind as to the course he intends to adopt. He has personally declared that, no matter what may be the result of the *plebiscite*, he is not only determined to consolidate the liberties already given, but to increase them as far as practicable."

While I think of it, let me contradict a statement made by many journals to the effect that the Emperor intended to give M. Ollivier the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor at one "fell swoop" without the necessity of passing through the other grades. This version is untrue. The fact was simply that the Emperor offered to decorate M. Ollivier, who peremptorily refused the honor.

The Bombs—Their Make and Delivery.

The Paris journals of May 4 continued to accumulate particulars connected with the plot on the Emperor's life, but very little more was really discovered. One fact of interest had, however, come to light, namely, that the bombs were manufactured in Paris. The *Journal Officiel* gives a short account of the matter, but we prefer the following statement of the *Patrie*, which says:—

The maker of the bombs is now known. M. Lepet, ironfounder of the Rue St. Maur, having seen a drawing of these shells in a journal, came forward spontaneously to give some important information to justice. On April 14 an individual called on him and ordered some castings of a form exactly like that of the implements seized, saying that they were intended for improvement in the nuts of wheels for velocipedes, which would probably make the fortune of the inventor. He added that he had already made a very advantageous contract with America for his discovery. He ordered at first 150, and promised to come shortly for a larger supply. On the 16th and on the 19th the founder delivered twenty-two. Only twenty-one have been found, but it is known that an experiment was made with the other, which circumstance explains the disappearance of one of the number. Had not the strike of the workmen intervened the order would have been executed and the full complement delivered up. In any case the details above given refute the insinuations of the irreconcilable journals, which represent the plot as an invention of the police.

How M. Protot Was Arrested—The "Surgical Operation."

In the Paris journals of May 3 the following details are given of the arrest of M. Protot, who is an advocate and had undertaken the defence of Mégy. His arrest as one of the conspirators was in consequence of the revelations of Beaurie:—

When M. Clement, the Commissary of Police, presented himself at seven o'clock on Sunday morning at the residence of M. Protot, No. 5 Rue de Braque, Paris, he inquired for the advocate and was told where to find his dwelling. On ascending the stairs he knocked and M. Protot opened the door. The commissary produced the warrant for his arrest, which he evinced no desire to resist. He remained quiet while the commissary proceeded to examine the rooms; he followed his movements with a smile on his face until he perceived M. Clement take up a case covered with shagreen and stuffed with papers, on which he rushed towards him, snatched the case from his hand and bolted out of the door, which he closed after him before the commissary and his assistants could recover from their surprise. Fortunately the key of the door was in the inside, and M. Clement was but an instant in turning the handle and getting out on the stair. When on the landing he fired off his revolver and then slid down the handrail in pursuit of M. Protot. Several of the lodgers in the house came out of their rooms, but, instead of aiding the police, they endeavored to facilitate the escape of the advocate, who most probably would have made good his exit had not the porter closed the door. A struggle ensued on the stairs, in which the police commissary and his two assistants were opposed to M. Protot and several other occupants of the building. Despite the endeavors of these, the police made good the arrest of their man and took possession of the case of papers. On reaching the street in the custody of the police, it is said that Protot called out to the passers-by that he was a contributor to the *Marseillaise*, whom they were taking to prison; but no one noticed him. He was placed in a fiacre, in which the three police agents took their places, and was then taken to the Prefecture of Police. It is said that in the case in question some very important papers were found—among others a letter, some say by Gustave Flourens, and others by Mégy, concluding with the words "Embrace for me our dear Harmodius."

Immediately upon this arrest the *juge d'instruction* proceeded to No. 5 Rue de Braque to hold an inquiry into the circumstances under which it had been effected. The result was that five of the inhabitants of the house were arrested. It is now stated that it was not from Protot that Beaurie received the money which he spent in Paris, and that which was found upon him. The person who acted as the dispenser of these sums of money has escaped from the house, in which was found a despatch from London containing the words, "Give the money," and a letter from Beaurie, saying, *"The surgical operation will take place to-morrow,"* Beaurie received 200f. on his arrival in Paris, and 150f. on the evening previous to his arrest, and 100f. on the next morning. M. Pertuiset has been called in to examine the bombs and the explosive matter found in the phials which were seized. An almost imperceptible portion of this compound has been exploded, and the effect was considerably in excess of that produced by an equal quantity of picrate of potass. It appears to be a new compound, and it is said that an analysis is about being made of it.

Gustave Flourens' "Scarlet Letter."

A mail telegram letter from Paris, dated May 5, contains the following text of a letter found upon Baurie, from Gustave Flourens, dated 20th April:—

VERY DEAR FRIEND—I have only received your three letters. I regret that you have addressed them by this way, and not through Mr. Smalley, of New York *Tribune*, 13 Pall Mall, London, enclosed in an envelope, with my Christian name; but I hope we shall not have to write for a long time, and that next week we shall see each other again in Paris, where all will have ended well. You should have received my letter on the 15th, addressed to M. Fleury, in which there is one for my friend of the bank, if he has duly received it. If this friend has handed to you by Madame S. the sum of 400 francs burn the enclosed letter for him and there is an end of it; if not, send it to him and act immediately the 400 francs are received. There is not a moment to lose. The man with the patent might go into the country, and all will be delayed; but you will succeed. I reckon upon you and your faithful friends. Only go out at night or in a cab; take care of the money and don't be imprudent; I am heartily with you; do not fail. Possibly I shall be very soon at Paris to assist you. Everything depends upon you. Once more I repeat what I have already said to you, either you ought not to have anything to do with it or you must be successful. Yours, GUSTAVE.

ANOTHER LETTER,

written on the 28th April, by Baari to Ballot, is as follows:—

MONSIEUR—The doctor has ended by declaring in favor of amputation; he deems it indispensable, and as he believes that any delay would be bad, it should be performed to-morrow at any price, measures towards the patient who is not very reasonable. His numerous friends are agreed that they must be taken, if you desire, to be present at this painful operation. In the character of a friend of this poor sufferer you can come to his lodgings in the Rue de Ruelle, between two and four P. M., the various expenses of his sad illness having very much exceeded the anticipated amount. I now find myself under the necessity of claiming for your extreme kindness and advice of from 100 to 200 francs, a sum which is quite requisite and indispensable to furnish the numerous preparations which such a surgical operation requires; it is necessary to have many instruments and accessories. Requesting you to be kind enough to remit this little sum to the bearer of this note. CAMILLE.

Received as an advance from Monsieur Ballot the sum of 140 francs on the 28th of April, 1870. CAMILLE.

The best friends of this dear invalid will not fail to reimburse us this small sum as soon as possible, as the operation is very seriously determined upon for the stated hour. You will not receive any further notice.

Royal Sympathy with Napoleon.

[From the Cork Examiner, May 5.]

The Queen of England, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia have sent congratulations to the Emperor Napoleon expressing satisfaction at the failure of the recent plot to assassinate him.

Public Opinion in England.

[From the London Times, May 4.]

The alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon is, undeniably, a serious matter, whatever view one may feel tempted to take of it. The most striking circumstance connected with the incident is its opportuneness, as calculated to serve the interests of the exalted personage the plot was intended to injure. The arrest of the would-be murderer, Baurie or Beaury, occurred ten days before the date appointed for the *plebiscite*—just in time to allow the sensation sure to arise from such intelligence to reach the remotest country parish in France and the most isolated military post in Algeria. The people in France entertain as decided a horror of political assassination as ourselves, and, whatever may be their feelings towards the Emperor's person or their convictions as to his rule, the immense majority of them never look upon the contingency of their present sovereign's death, be it natural or violent, without shuddering apprehensions of what may follow.

* * * We wish it were in our power to refute the assertion of some by no means irreconcilable opponents of the imperial government, who remind us that precisely nineteen years ago, on the eve of another *plebiscite*, another plot of an infernal machine was said to have been brought to light at Marseilles, where the President was at the time, and after the *plebiscite* no mention was ever made either of the machine or of Gallard, the machine man. We are perfectly sure that the Emperor Napoleon and his constitution of 1870 need not be recommended to the people's suffrage by such stratagems as are supposed to have determined the acceptance of Louis Bonaparte and of the constitution of 1851; but from that very conviction we infer that the present government will appreciate the importance of setting itself right with public opinion, and allow no hold to the malevolence of its adversaries. Already one of the most honorable organs of French opinion has pressed upon the authorities the necessity of "allowing no doubt to exist as to the reality of this plot." It insists on the publication of decisive documents and peremptory proof, "such publication to be made before the voting of next Sunday." Unquestionably the advice is sound and the request most reasonable. Still we would not venture to expect that a solution of all doubts may be arrived at within so short a period. It is enough, we think, if the government deals with this matter in all fairness and good faith—if it proceeds with all the diligence compatible with the public safety and the ends of justice. All depends upon the fact of the alleged plot being dropped after answering its supposed purpose—on the prosecution of Baurie and of his possible accomplices being or not being quashed and hushed up, as that of Gaillard and of his famous infernal machine is said to have been. If the government has not been too hasty in its conclusions, if it has not suffered itself to be vainly disquieted by rash avowals, false denunciations, and deceptive appearances, we are compelled to the conclusion that some uncommonly atrocious attempt was contemplated; that a vast as well as a deep conspiracy has been detected, that some of its threads at last and some of the chief actors in it are in the government's hands. It is matter of great concern for the honor of that government, for the welfare of France and for the true interests of her Sovereign and his dynasty that such a conspiracy should not be allowed to "vanish into thin air;" that the guilt of any persons implicated in it should be as promptly and as satisfactorily established as may be found practicable, and that the punishment should be not only adequate to the enormity of the offence, but also to the distrust and uneasiness and demoralization it has created, to the discredit it has enabled the ill-will of ungenerous adversaries to throw upon the government. The Emperor's government has in this case its own character to vindicate besides the outraged majesty of the law.

The Expelled Italian Financier—His Revenge.

[From the London Times, May 4.]

The liberal papers of Paris comment upon the expulsion from France, by order of the Minister of the Interior, of M. Cernuschi, an Italian, who had resided in that capital for twenty years. M. Cernuschi was engaged with Mazzini in the defence of Rome against the French army, and, after the capture of that city, he was for some time a prisoner in the Castle of St. Angelo. Upon his release he established himself at Paris, where, by commercial pursuits, he amassed considerable wealth. Having retained his democratic opinions, he gave a sum of 100,000f. towards the anti-plebiscitary fund, and this act the opposition press regards as the motive for the order of expulsion, but the Minister himself assigns as the cause that M. Cernuschi, a foreigner, had engaged himself in political intrigues against the safety of the empire. The expelled gentleman, on his arrival in Switzerland, revenged himself by forwarding another donation of 100,000f. to the democratic committee in Paris to aid them in their contest with the government.

What the English Workingmen Say.

In London, May 3, a special meeting of the general council of the International Workingmen's Association was held at the office, High Holborn—Mr. Robert Applegarth in the chair—in reference to the alleged complicity of the association in the plot to assassinate the Emperor of the French.

Dr. Marx introduced the subject by referring to the attacks made upon the association by the French government papers, and the arrest of a large number of the members of the French sections of the association. He repudiated any connection of the association with the alleged plot. After some discussion, a declaration denying the complicity of the association with the plot, and setting forth the objects of the society, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the council, and sent to the French and other Continental journals for publication.

ENGLAND.

Free Trade on Protection—The Commercial Relations With France.

In the English House of Commons on the 3d of May, Mr. BIRLEY, in moving for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the English commercial treaty with France in all branches of trade which it affects, commented upon the complaints made, by the great centres of manufacturing industry, of the injustice of the treaty; and urged that as it had failed to find additional employment for the operatives, and as "we were doing less business than we had anticipated, we were justified in asking for better terms from the French government. All he asked was an inquiry which would not in any way commit the country to a reversal of the principles of free trade."

Mr. S. HILL was of opinion that the area of the labors of the proposed committee ought to be enlarged, and moved, as an amendment to the proposition of Mr. Birley, that the select committee should inquire as to the effect upon the commerce and manufactures of the present treaty arrangements with foreign countries. The honorable and learned gentleman contended that the treaty had failed to realize the expectations formed of it; that it had increased pauperism and depreciated many branches of trade. Under these circumstances retaliation against foreign countries was neither against policy, precedent nor common sense.

Sir T. BAZLEY denied that trade was in the prostrate condition described by Mr. Hill, and read extracts from a local paper to show that in the city of Coventry there was considerable activity, especially in the ribbon, watch, glove and trimming trades, and that machinists found plenty of employment in making velocipedes. There was nothing whatever to excite alarm; on the contrary, so long as we had abundance of the raw material and continued to produce the best article, we had no reason to dread competition with the foreigner.

The motion was opposed by Mr. LIDDELL on the ground that it was an attack on the French treaty, and that it would tend to throw doubt upon its success. The only argument in favor of inquiry was the ignorance that existed on the subject on the part of some portions of the working classes, but he questioned the expediency of removing that ignorance by returning to a policy of retrogression.

Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE observed that inquiry was unnecessary; as there was nothing connected with the subject on which abundant information was not accessible. Neither was there such a prevalence of bad trade as would justify the appointment of a committee. He admitted that the silk trade had suffered, but he reminded the House that in years gone by, when it enjoyed protection equivalent to eighteen or twenty per cent, it was subject to severe vicissitudes. To appoint the committee would be to throw a slur on the French treaty, which, though not perhaps as successful as might be desired, had still developed many new branches of industry.

Mr. S. CAVE regretted that the government was not prepared to grant an inquiry, as, although he owned that no further information could be gained, he thought it would be well to give those who considered themselves to be aggrieved an opportunity of stating their case. In expressing this opinion, however, he wished to repudiate the idea of being considered an advocate of protection.

The debate was continued by Mr. Wheelhouse, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Mr. J. Fielden, Mr. Crawford, Mr. A. Pell and Mr. Hubbard.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER hoped the House would not consent to grant the committee, the effect of which would be *only to strengthen the protectionist party in France*, who would avail themselves of it to bring pressure on the government to put an end to the treaty. He confessed that he viewed the object of the motion with extreme suspicion, as he believed that the treaty was merely a scapegoat, and that the real intention was to establish *a retrograde policy and to overturn the whole system of free trade*. Nothing but mischief could result from the inquiry, and he warned the House not to have anything to do with it.

The motion was warmly supported by Mr. Newdegate, and as warmly opposed by Mr. Delamontty.

The amendment of Mr. Hill having been withdrawn, the main question was put and negatived by 185 to 50.

What the London Press Says.

The London *Times* of May 4 declares that the triumph of free trade never appeared more firmly established than it was throughout the debate. "The history of the operation of the French treaty is before the world, and the theory of its operation has been explained over and over again. It is acknowledged by every one, even by those who impugn it, that it has enormously increased our trade with France."

The London *Post* considers that the debate served the highly useful purpose of placing matters in their true light, and showing that, substantially, England and France, so far from being dissatisfied with the arrangement which they made, with a view to their mutual benefit, have no desire to modify it. "Every one feels that protection is dead and buried."

The London *Standard* says the real question was not whether the free trade theory was right or not, but whether a certain specific engagement with France, entered into avowedly independently of free trade, obtained all that in fairness England had a right to get in exchange for what she conceded.

The London *News* believes that the debate will do more than explode reciprocity; it will reassure those who felt some doubt about the condition of English trade.

According to the *Telegraph* the assertion that the working classes are in a body opposed to the treaty is a mere myth.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Sketches of the New Members.

We give below brief sketches of the new members of the French Ministry, as reported by a cable telegram from Paris. As will be seen all are liberals and in favor of the new reforms introduced by the Emperor and sanctioned by the French people:—

DUKE DE GRAMONT, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Antoine Agénor Alfred, Duke de Gramont, was born in Paris on the 14th of August, 1819. He was formerly known as the Duke de Guiche, but after the death of his father, Prince de Bidache, in 1854, succeeded to his present title. Being the son of a former general of division, he obtained admission to the Ecole Polytechnique in 1837, where he remained two years, when he declined to enter the artillery, to which branch of the service he had been appointed. He was one of the earliest supporters of the Emperor Napoleon III., and on the 21 of December, 1852, the day of the famous *coup d'état*, made his début in public life. Immediately after he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Cassel, to Stuttgart, where he remained till April, 1853, when he was sent to Turin in the same capacity. While here he was instrumental in inducing Sardinia to join in the alliance against Russia. In 1857 the Duke was sent as Ambassador to Rome, remaining there till 1861, and displaying diplomatic abilities of a high order. During this last named year he was appointed Ambassador to Austria, a position he held for five years. The Duke de Gramont was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor in June, 1857, and is Grand Cross of the Order of Frederick of Wurtemburg, and of that of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia. In politics he is a liberal, belonging to what is known as the "right centre" in the Corps Législatif, which comprises the constitutional supporters of the Emperor, as distinguished from the absolutists of the extreme right. In 1848 the Duke married a daughter of Mr. Mackinnon, by whom he has several children.

JACQUES PHILIPPE MÉGE, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

M. Mége is a native of Riom, where is was born on the 15th of September, 1817. He received a fine education, studied law, and graduated LL.D. He practised at the bar of Clermont-Ferrand in 1844 and 1845, and during the last named year was appointed an assistant judge. In 1862 he became Mayor of Clermont, and during the following year a member of the General Council. In 1863 M. Mége was elected to the Corps Législatif from the first circonscription of the department of Puy de Dôme, and was re-elected last year. In politics he is a liberal of the same school as M. Ollivier, and belongs to the "left centre."

CHARLES JANACK PICHON, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The successor of the Marquis de Talhouet is a graduate of the political school of M. Thiers, but belongs to the "right centre" in the Corps Législatif. He has been long known as one of the principal defenders of the occupation of Rome by the French army, and has not changed in this regard, although he does not belong to the extreme Catholic party. M. Pichon represents the Department of the Nord in the Corps Législatif, and, as might be supposed from his early association, is liberal in his political views and a supporter of the constitutional empire.

THE KNIFE AT MIDNIGHT.

Probable Murder in the Twenty-Second Precinct.

Louis F. Cumes, a porter, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, by officers Thomas Maher and Mooney, of the Twenty-second precinct, who stated that the prisoner had committed a felonious assault on a young man named Skiff, resident in West Forty-eighth street. It appears, according to the prisoner's statement, as made by him to Justice Bixby that he was attacked in Forty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue, on Saturday night, about ten o'clock, while on his way home from work. Skiff was one of the attacking party, which consisted of four or five of the roughs around that neighborhood. To defend himself he drew his knife and stabbed one of them, when all the rest fled. He stated that if he had a pistol he would have fired upon them.

Skiff is now in Bellevue Hospital, and it is feared that his wound, which is a deep one, and, situated in close proximity to the right nipple, will prove fatal. Cumes, who is a Frenchman of good reputation, was remanded by Justice Bixby back to the station house to enable the officers to gather some further information regarding the case, and if necessary, to notify the Coroner.

AN AERIAL MAN TRAP.

The Perils of "Riding on a Rail"—The Greenwich Street Gridiron Lowering Its Car Tracks—Coming Down to a "Dead Level"—Miraculous Escapes.

An accident occurred yesterday afternoon, at a quarter past three, on the Greenwich street elevated railroad, which might have been attended with fatal consequences, but which, owing to a miraculous interposition of fate, was but trifling in its effect. It seems that the directors of this novel scheme were desirous of testing the speed and strength of the road, and for this purpose had loaded a freight car with ten tons of pig iron, and proceeding up town at a good rate of speed came to Houston street, where the propelling rope for the lower section south of that street terminates. The propulsive power is then taken up again by another "endless" rope, and by the impetus given just up to the street the cars generally cross the span without fresh power. A sharp curve occurs on the southeast corner, and the passenger car, containing about fifteen people, passed over safely enough; but the freight car, with its heavy load of iron, was too much strain on the span of about eighty feet, and it was precipitated on the street, dragging with it the passenger car. This luckily alighted "plumb" on its wheels, only two of the occupants sustaining injuries, and those of a slight nature. The persons injured were Joseph H. Morrill, of No. 474 Third avenue, and Thomas Flyn, of No. 418 East Tenth street, employés of the company, who walked home without assistance. Frank McKenna, track master, who was riding on the freight car at the time, was not so fortunate, having sustained such severe injury as to require his being carried to his residence. The track for a distance of 175 feet was torn down, shattering a lamppost, destroying the drum around which the rope revolves, and breaking or bending the transverse arms of the pillars which support the track. In consequence of the extreme heat of the sun, most of the pedestrians were at the time passing on the west side of the street, where there was shade, consequently no accident happened, especially as the train fell outward from the buildings within a few feet of the horse track, and consequently not impeding travel. One of the most miraculous escapes of this curious chapter of catastrophies was that of Peter Reid, of No. 125 West Twenty-eighth street, driver and owner of a grocery wagon, who was under the span when the track commenced to give way, but the high spirited horse taking fright at the noise bounded forward just in time to save his master from instant death, as the falling car almost grazed his back and completely demolished the wagon, scattering the eggs and groceries. Some ice carriers were on the opposite side of the street and narrowly escaped destruction. The machinery of this experimental road is very complicated, and in order to understand the accident an explanation is necessary of its method of working. The track is supported by iron columns, which branch at the top. Underneath this there is an endless chain, with projections placed at intervals. When this chain is running these projections strike underneath the car against a "chuck," and thus the car is driven forward. Several disconnected stationary engines at intervals along the line drive these endless chains, and just at this point the car was passing from one to the other. The span of eighty feet across Houston street was attempted to be run without any fresh propulsion. An acute curve, as before mentioned, occurs at this point, and the slacking of speed over a wide span, probably with a view of testing it, occasioned the result, which convinced the directors, by making the elevated cars surface ones, that the strength of this part of the line was not up to their expectations. Dr. Underhill, who was one of the fifteen passengers on this gravitating conveyance, is a stockholder, and no doubt felt cheerful over the result of attempting to carry ten tons of pig iron over an eighty foot span. The debris was soon removed, and a strong force of police came immediately on the scene and clearing away the crowd enabled the workmen to attend to their duties. The freight car fell inverted on the freight which it contained, almost covering it like a bonnet, and was completely smashed. The passenger car is only slightly injured, but if it had fallen on the side the passengers would now be subjects for a Coroner's inquest, as a descent of twenty feet is not conducive to longevity. The dwellers in the neighborhood say that every time the train passes the pillars shake, showing unmistakable signs of a heavy strain. It was stated that the column on the south side was in an unsafe condition, and had to be taken up two or three times. The employés were very reticent and said the directors would furnish the press with a true account.

The officers of the road are in no wise discouraged by the occurrence, as they claim that it was with the express view of finding the weak places on the line that they made this experiment and with five times the weight of any load of passengers which a car could carry. The officers were careful also yesterday to warn persons in the vicinity during the passage of this car when approaching a place deemed liable to fracture. All those who were occupants of the car were employés and friends of the officers of the road and not passengers for fare. The break, it is thought, will be repaired in a few days, and the rests, with ten tons weight, will be continued until the road resistes the strain successfully from one end to the other.

POLICE TRIALS.

Captain Burden's Discipline—Bosworth Scores Him—The Jersey Alley Sabbath Battle—Trial of the Officers.

Commissioner Bosworth yesterday heard evidence in fifty complaints against officers.

William E. Martineau, Twenty-ninth precinct, not properly patrolling his post from ten minutes past one to three minutes past four A. M. The roundsman swore he stood in a doorway watching. Sergeant Mullin saw him on post at two; officer Beeridge saw him about ten minutes after two; Davis saw him at the same time; Sandford saw him about fifteen minutes before two and again about two; E. C. Davenport saw him between fifteen minutes of two and two o'clock; Daniels saw him between twelve and one, a quarter of three and a quarter to four; O'Keefe saw him at twenty-five and twenty-two minutes past one; James Quinlan saw him twice during the time specified; William Young confirmed Quinlan's statement. Captain P. P. Burden was called and sharply cross-examined by the Court as to his instructions to roundsmen. Burden threw all the responsibility upon his subordinates. Mr. Bosworth took occasion to state that the complaints were more numerous now than in four months. It was impossible to find anybody in that precinct in the day time. The Board had dismissed a large number of men on Saturday and were bound to dismiss all who did not do their duty. Another case of a similar character was that of officer Clark, charged with being off post. Both cases were referred to the Board.

Officers Lawrence Burke and Patrick Kennedy, of the Fourteenth precinct, were charged with neglecting to arrest parties who created the row in Jersey alley last Sunday morning week, particulars of which appeared in the HERALD next day. It appears that a number of drunken white loafers attacked an inoffensive colored man named William Plain, who lives in the alley, while on his way to a stoop, and drove him into his house. His wife with her son started out, when they attacked the boy. She went to his assistance, a fight ensued; she was badly beaten, and a knife was drawn upon the boy. Runners went to headquarters and the station house, and the officers got to the alley after the fight was over, but before the rowdies escaped. A colored man named Baily asked one of the officers to arrest them, but he refused, as he had not witnessed the disturbance. The case was referred to the Board. Captain Walsh explained that he had investigated the fight, and could not find that the defendants were present at the riot.

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Annual

nothing else to do." If he devotes his voice and pen to the advocacy of justice and reform, which will benefit the people, "he is so King notoriety." So this man, who disbelieves what you believe, but who devotes his mind, his money and his life to aid and assist others, is only worthy of condemnation and scorn. The feeling which actuates this

WHOLESALE DENUNCIATION

and bitter scorn is the same which led the Pharisees to attack our Saviour when on earth, and is the supreme sin against the Holy Ghost. I believe in the boundless possibilities of man's future; in the immortal progression of his soul. I believe in sudden conversions, and that the world is full of them. The windows of man's soul may be darkened for years, but the sunlight of truth will break through them at last and lighten up in gaillitess glory all his life.

LEXINGTON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. R. M. Stratton—Importance of Christian Activity—The Lesson Thereof Drawn from Nehemiah's Building of the Temple at Jerusalem.

The smiling sun of yesterday was not more genial than the countenances of the congregations that gathered for worship in their respective churches. The numbers were larger than have been noticed for some time, and this increase was not more apparent anywhere than in Lexington avenue Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Fifty-second street, yesterday morning. The singing was congregational, led by a choir under the direction of Mr. Robert Johnson, who will be remembered in connection with the Cooper Union musical classes. His daughter, a beautiful young lady, performed very creditably on the organ. Some of the leading members occupy choice seats in pews named after themselves. But as the church is not large and contains no galleries, save the choir gallery, there is not much difference in the choice of pews.

The Rev. R. M. Stratton, the pastor of this church, is a young man, apparently about twenty-five years of age, with a smooth face, expressive eyes and a deep bass voice. His utterances are deliberately made, and yet his style and manner show him to be a man of nervous temperament, zealous in the cause in which he is engaged. His sermon yesterday was a very eloquent plea for

CHRISTIAN ACTIVITY,

and was based upon Nehemiah iv., 6, last clause—"For the people had a mind to work." In describing the character of the work the preacher detailed the circumstances in which Nehemiah found himself in presence of Artaxerxes, King of Babylon, his great anxiety for the land of his birth, and especially for the house of his God. His countenance was sad from day to day as he appeared before the King, who, upon learning the cause, sent him forth to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. Others had preceded him in this work and failed. His success was complete, for the people had a mind to work. They caught the inspiration of his own zeal and earnestness. And those that wrought in the work, even those that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands built the wall and with the other hand held a weapon—a spear, a shield, a bow, or a habergeon. And the builders or overseers every one had his sword girded by his side and so builded. Too many Christians are found in the Church willing enough to work, but they are

IMPERFECTLY EQUIPPED.

They are not ready to fight with the enemies that surround them on every side. The breastplate of righteousness is missing; the helmet of salvation is lacking; the shield of faith is laid aside; the feet are not shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace and the sword of the Spirit hangs rusty over the mantel or lies unused on some dusty shelf. No wonder that the Samsons of the Church are weak, like other men, and that some of them yield to temptations and snares. The work of the Church must be laid upon a rock foundation, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone. The rubbish must be cleared away before the walls can be built or the gates set up; and the hardest work of life sometimes is to dig down to the foundation of a man's character. It is covered up with the lusts and pleasures of life, with the deceitfulness of riches and with a quantity of other rubbish which must be removed before the Spirit can do His work.

SIXTEEN HOURS' WORK A DAY.

Nehemiah's workmen labored not only eight or ten hours a day, but from the rising of the morning till the stars appeared. They wearied not, neither fainted in their toil, because they loved Jerusalem. And this was the secret of their success, and this was why they had a mind to work. The sermon closed with an appeal to the congregation for renewed religious activity and greater zeal and devotion to the interests of the church. And then when all are active and all are building, while they are ready to fight, may we expect to see the kingdom of God spreading over land and sea, until all, from the least even unto the greatest, are gathered into his fold.

Yesterday being quarterly "meeting" day, a collection was taken up to pay the pastor and for other purposes. In the evening "the pillar of salt" on the plains of Zoar was pointed out to the females of the congregation, who were warned to

"REMEMBER LOT'S WIFE."

Among the strong men of the church are the Messrs. Lator, Cartwright, Bowen, Tower, Loomis, Fowler, Pease, Myrick and others. That portion of the city is being rapidly built up, and in a few years more no doubt this church will rise to importance among the religious institutions of the city.

ST. PHILIP'S (COLORED) CHURCH.

Fallacy of Human Reason in Religion—Sermon by Rev. Mr. De Zeng.

This church was at the morning service yesterday well filled with the class of our colored Episcopalians best supplied with that dross which is the anomalously dumb, though speaking guide and master through life, and presented quite a contrast of fashionable attire and plain, though neat, church decorations.

The pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Mr. de Zeng, whose sermon was an eloquent exposition of the fallacy of human reason in religion, his text being taken from St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, i., 13—"For we write now other things unto you than what ye read or acknowledge, and I trust ye shall acknowledge even to the end."

He commenced with the remark that anything on which any dependence is to be placed should be fact, and showed how the truth of the remark might be applied either to the practical affairs of life or to religious belief, and illustrated the case of St. Paul, who had believed, previous to his conversion, Christianity to be a grand imposition on human credibility—in fact, as a grand fiction. But with all his good reasons for such a conviction, based upon the

TRADITIONS AND FACTS OF AGES,

his convictions, through the interposition of a miracle, were changed. No disbeliever who can credit the miracle of the conversion of St. Paul but must lose his disbelief, for he must then believe in the divine cause of the miracle. He then said:—"It verily has come to pass that men have so mixed up the plain statement of the Word of God with their individual ideas of its meaning that they reject it, being unable to reconcile the two. Now in religious belief we do not want imagination as to what the meaning of the Scripture may be. If he were to assert that he did not believe one sentence of that he had read in the Bible, no person would believe him, simply because he could give no proof for such an assertion. The Gospel is no new thing—no new doctrines—but one and the same to all times and all persons, only having been more clearly explained and interpreted by Jesus and the Apostles. We not only read it, but also listen to its voice as it comes echoing

DOWN THE "ROCK OF AGES"

in our continual promise of life. In hearing, he concluded, the text you cannot do otherwise than associate with it its meanings, and if so can you find its application? Cannot your own heart, your own conscience answer individually the question what it is you read in the Book, and how much—or, as I might say, how little—of it you acknowledge by the adoption of its teachings into your daily life? Reflect upon those facts of your knowledge and compare with them the principles which habitually guided your past life, and such a contrast will, candidly made, compel in you a decision as to what is fiction and what is fact—as to what is the result of mere human reason or that which is the result and will of God.

GREENE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The Power of Life—Sermon by the Rev. W. Wheeler.

Service was held in this edifice yesterday evening, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Wheeler, of Meadville, Pa., who selected as his text the words "For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. For whether we live we live unto the Lord; and whether we die we die unto the Lord; whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's." (Romans xiv., 7, 8.) He said that every man's life should be a constant striving to do good in the world. Many men had been endowed with many and peculiar gifts, which eminently fitted them to enter into one field of enterprise or another, and they had not availed themselves of the inducements offered.

LIFE WAS A SPHERE OF USEFULNESS,

and it was the duty of every man to work for the good of mankind and for his God and Creator. If an opportunity offered to preach the Gospel he was so to preach it; if he saw an opportunity to win a soul from the perilous thraldom of the world he was to seize that opportunity and draw the repentant one to the throne of mercy. It might be that a child or some poor person was dying for food or for raiment to protect from the piercing winds of winter; it was his duty to supply the food required and to clothe the unclad.

CHARITY WAS TRULY A VIRTUE,

and it was a pity it was not practised more in life. Men did not see the power that lay within their grasp to do good and to lay up a long catalogue of good deeds. A man who was barren of good deeds at the last day would not hear the encomium, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." God loved a person who labored for Him to propagate His truth and who strived to benefit mankind. They should look to God to give them strength and should then go into the Christian field and endeavor to arrest some who were on the downward road. Was it not a good deed, and were they not told that there was joy over one sinner that repenteth? Let them, then, strive to alleviate suffering in every form and character; let them live lives of purity and holiness, and they would then be respected by all men, and, striving to do their duty, they would soon find that God was with them and was blessing them.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists of Fifth Avenue—Services and Sermon in Rutgers Chapel.

If the Congregational is not really, properly speaking, the established church of New England, it can be truly said at any rate that no other church or form of worship has been any longer or any better established there; and with so many Congregationalists in the New England States and so many people from those States permanently located in New York, it is rather remarkable that there should be in this city but two Congregational churches. That there are sufficient number residing in the city who hold that religious belief to fill a half dozen churches seems to be beyond a doubt, and if the majority of them do not go to Brooklyn to attend Plymouth and other Congregational churches there, they must either attend the churches of other denominations, or else fail to go to church at all.

The people of the New England Congregational church, who hold their services in Rutgers chapel, on Fifth avenue, near Forty-second street, for the present and until it is decided whether to buy or build a new and larger church edifice, acknowledging the above as facts, are evidently impressed with the importance of

IMMEDIATE ACTION

in behalf of their church and faith in this city. With the idea that an able, eloquent and soul-stirring preacher, with some originality in thought and expression, is most needful just now to arouse the apathetic and encourage the weary to renewed exertion, they have extended a call to the Rev. Merrill Richardson, the present pastor of the Salem street Congregational church at Worcester, Mass., offering to bear all moving expenses and pay him

A SALARY OF SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS,

but not limiting themselves to that amount. Rev. Mr. Richardson is well and favorably known throughout New England as a public lecturer, and on account of his eloquence and originality. He will preach to the congregation next Sunday.

The services were conducted yesterday by Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, Jr., the pastor in charge, who at morning service delivered a sermon on "The obedience and suffering of Christ." Taking as his text The Epistle to the Hebrews v., 8—"Though he were a Son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered," the preacher remarked that these words were said of Christ, who "was with God and was God." The text referred to obedience on the part of one who occupied a position of authority, who had not been subject to the law as a creature. Yet He became subject to the law, not only as it applies to man, but to fallen man, and He

LEARNED OBEDIENCE BY WHAT HE SUFFERED.

He not only took upon himself the form of man, but he took on himself the form of a servant. He humbled himself. He did so not from compulsion, but on account of His great love for man. Becoming man he became subject to the law as applied to man—the civil, religious, moral and social laws. And above all He was obedient by His suffering even unto death. His suffering was for no sin of His own, but because of the sin of man, and because Christ saw this suffering in the will of the Father. He turned aside neither to the right nor left, even when

A CROSS LAY IN HIS PATH.

The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, exhorted his hearers to learn from Christ's suffering and obedience how to obey and suffer.

At the close of the sermon, after a short prayer, the choir sang the hymn commencing—

All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him King of All;

which concluded the congregation were dismissed with a benediction.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cheever—The Public Conscience Excoriated—Recorder Hackett Arraigned—The Bible in the Public Schools—The Ecumenical Council Dubbed "Human Liars."

In a small rectangular room at Apollo Hall there assembled yesterday a very slim, staid and formal looking set of worshippers of the Puritan faith. They were decidedly prim and exact in their appearance, and seemed to eschew the prevailing fashions altogether. The only lady who was any wise conspicuous was a brunette of African descent, who was gotten up regardless of expense. She wore an Alpine hat with bright spring flowers, an amethyst brooch and a black silk dress with flounces. The preacher was the once renowned Dr. Cheever. He is a gentleman of undoubted intellectual parts, and reads his sermon with proper elocution, but, like most of the New England parsons, seems to be endowed with a pretence of liberality altogether warped and prejudiced in his theological views. His sermon was on

AN EDUCATION OF CONSCIENCE BY THE WORD OF GOD.

An enlightened conscience, he said, was the only safeguard of our liberty. Our only hope of success in the experiment of republican government is by cultivating a general good conscience. The national conscience must be educated. God governs the world through the conscience, and the conscience is enlightened by his word. The work of human government is to protect men from the frenzies of their fellow men, from their selfishness and passions. Here the preacher, in a low and solemn tone, quoted a portion of the charge of

RECORDER HACKETT

in the McFarland trial, wherein that gentleman instructs the jury that if the prisoner committed the homicide in a moment of frenzy he is entitled to an acquittal. After making the quotation the preacher paused for a moment, and, uplifting his eyes and hands, exclaimed, "Oh, what community is safe from the demoralizing effects of such a charge!" Alluding to the Ecumenical Council, the preacher pointedly designated that august body as the

"ECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF HUMAN LIARS."

Dr. Cheever then proceeded to dwell on the power of conscience. The power of conscience, more or less enlightened by God's Word, was evidently necessary for the world. Suspend its operations for an hour and this world would become a moral chaos. The pulsations of Niagara are not more real, the thunders of Niagara are not more audible than the monitions of conscience. The learned divine dilated on the question of a public conscience. He denied it had any existence. The public conscience, so called, was perverted and generally wrong. The sermon next took another drift. The attempt to expel the Bible from the public schools was severely anathematized and the priests were rubbed up pretty soundly. "What," said the preacher, "throw out the Word of God from our schools! The book which alone embraces a knowledge of the Almighty; the universal guide to all Christian government. What blasphemous contempt! If such a thing, if such an attempt could be successful then farewell to progress in this land. But it never would be realized." The preacher went on and spoke about the Bible, its influence, its infallibility and its indispensable moral worth. The audience did not seem to be moved in the slightest by the eloquence poured forth from the pulpit. That cold, austere demeanor was preserved throughout, and after an earnest prayer was uttered by the preacher at the conclusion of the sermon they separated with the silence and decorum of thorough Puritans.

CHURCH OF SPIRITUAL JERUSALEM.

Revelations Interpreted by the Only Authorized Authority—The Crooked Made Straight by Bishop Snow.

Some thirty persons met at three o'clock P. M. yesterday in one of the lecture rooms of the Law University to listen to Revelations as expounded by Bishop S. S. Snow. These persons were all of advanced age, especially the ladies, and afforded a strong contrast to the worshippers in costly attire who throng the many fashionable churches. The services were begun by

SINGING TWO HYMNS,

with organ accompaniment, after which the Bishop read the first verse of an additional hymn, which was in turn sung by the congregation with considerable spirit. "The second woe is past, behold the third woe cometh quickly," was read from Revelations, and the remainder of the reading was from a sort of historical and metaphysical work, somewhat similar in general character to a Patent Office report. The following is the substance of the narrative or essay, whichever it may be:—Only a very short time elapses between the sounding of the sixth and seventh trumpets. The angel of the seventh trumpet began to sound in the autumn of the year which witnessed the destruction of Constantinople. The seventh trumpet was not blown in the precincts of the third heaven, nor within the confines of the seventh heaven, but upon the earth, in the locality immediately adjacent to the scene of certain subsinary events related in oral traditions and voluminous written records handed down to us by our immediate and more remote ancestors. The time has at last arrived when the

DEAD ARE TO BE RAISED

and the living followers of the Lord are to be translated, or transplanted, or transmigrated to a new spiritual Church in a new Spiritual Jerusalem, by a new spiritual method, in a spiritual sense. Any one looking with spiritual eyes can now pierce the second veil. The allegorical explanations of lightning, thunder, voices, earthquakes and hail have all been discovered with the exception of hail, which we can understand as the rattling and crushing which ensue from the presence of God. Here followed a hymn called Armageddon:—

The cry is up, the strife begun,
The struggle of the mighty ones;
And Armageddon's day comes on—
The carnival of slaughtered ones.

Following this the text was read—Revelations xviii., 4-8—introduced by the statement that "Revelations are prophecies and prophecies are not the statement of events which have happened (but of events which are going to happen." The prophecy of the fall of Babylon had a material sense and a spiritual sense; the material sense was filled by the material fall; the spiritual sense must now be fulfilled by the spiritual fall. The Bishop deprecated that he should have to explain that the ruler of a spiritual kingdom must be a spiritual king. He said:—The spiritual kingdom is the Church; for God told his people to come out of Babylon, and if Babylon was the place where He wanted His people to come out of, if Babylon was not the spiritual church, what was it? You, sir, you say it is the world. Can you

GO OUT OF THE WORLD

as God told you to? The remainder of the sermon was rather a repetition of the foregoing, interspersed with the most original and startling conundrums, unsuccessfully offered for the consideration of individual members of the congregation, then propounded by Bishop Snow to Mr. Snow, with the interrogation, "Then do you know, Mr. Snow?" and Mr. Snow replied each time to Bishop Snow, "Thank God, I do, for I have been commissioned by God, in the fourteenth chapter of Revelations, to make 'crooked things straight.'"

SPIRITUALISTIC FLOWERS.

A Progressive Congregation—Sermons in Stones, Books in Running Brooks, and Good in Everything.

The congregation of Progressive Spiritualists which assembled yesterday morning in Apollo Hall had a few features of difference from the usual gathering of the less advanced crowd which assembles at the Everett Rooms every Sabbath. The Progressives have more youth, beauty, energy, intellect and captivating humbug in their ranks than the others. In place of making a shadowy, uncertain, monotonous realm of the world beyond the grave, they sail in for drawing its boundaries and laying out its divisions and subdivisions with as plausible accuracy and minuteness as Mercator's scale of the globe. The good and gracious in this life get corner lots in the most flourishing cities of the spiritualistic heaven, and those who are neither have to coarent themselves with five story back rooms in the tenement concerns of the celestial Five Points. No religion or code of worship has ever yet been invented that shows its votaries to indulge in happier dreams than progressive spiritualism. How

DELIGHTFUL IS THE SWEET DELUSION

to the breast of that pensive, disappointed matron, with the large orbs fixed upon the bright sky yonder, that in the hereafter her footsteps will stray amid flowery meads, her arbored bower of love be under the fragrant arching vines, and all the air around her be heavy with the sighs of sweetest foliage musical with birds! No wonder spiritualism captivates so many old maids and older men whose fancies have outlived their capacity of physical enjoyment. Of course it is not to be argued that the Spiritualists have a monopoly of these delicious though delusive dreams which a merciful Providence designed should ever be the portion of those of His creatures whose hopeless wretchedness finds its only alleviation in the bright visions of hope beyond the grave. The Spiritualists, however, live in a strong and settled conviction, and cherish an unfailing, strengthening hope of the calm eternal glory practical and palpable as the world here around us, but devoid of its grossness, its inhumanity and its suffering.

Mrs. Nellie Brigham was the speaker yesterday, and a very eloquent speaker she proved.

SERMONS IN STONES, ETC.

Her appearance is not of the ordinary type of female trance mediums. She indulges in none of that whining cant and rhetorical clap-trap so commonly observed among the disciples of new and modern modes of faith. She was becomingly dressed, and her silvery voice gave an interest to her profound arguments which otherwise might have been a trifle wearisome. The spiritualism which she professes is that delightful kind which carries away minds at all given to sentiment. Sermons in stones, books in running brooks, and good in everything, is the principle of her humane philosophy. To walk out early on one of these glorious May mornings, with the blue sky beaming with beauty and brightness, to see the flowering shrubs and hear the gay carolling of the feathered songsters of the grove, and view all with the eye of gratitude and thankfulness to Him who thus furnishes His creatures with sweet and simple pleasures, make an element in the religion of spiritualism which is undoubtedly its most attractive feature.

The singing was good, and the congregation dispersed in evident felicity of spirits.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Spring Dress and Spring Flowers—Sermon on Love of Man to God—Mr. Beecher Continues to Bewail the Failure of Christianity.

Plymouth church yesterday was very summerish in its appearance. The more than warm weather of yesterday morning was favorable to light and aerial toilets, and therefore the ladies came out in gauze-like robes and floral hats. Though the church was not crowded it was sufficiently well attended to be comfortable. The floral committee had been successful in their arrangement of spring flowers, and the platform gave Mr. Beecher a parterre of flowers to promenade between when discoursing to the audience below and around him.

Mr. Beecher's subject was the "Love of Man to God," and this, with the text selected, would have been the last subject ordinary people would think likely to be productive of laughter, and yet seldom has the comic side of Mr. Beecher's preaching been more awakened than it was yesterday morning. On several occasions there was

A CHORUS OF LAUGHTER

rang over the building, as the preacher in unsurpassable mimicry pictured the characters he described to his audience.

The text selected was virtually St. Matthew xxii., 37:—"Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." In addition to this verse the entire paragraph from the thirty-fourth to the fortieth verse was included.

This declaration was the nucleus of all piety; in it was comprised the entire Gospel, for the spirit of the Gospel was the dominancy of love. It might be regarded as a development of the ethical side of Christianity, for the essence of religion was the love to God and love to man. This love was not a passion but a sentiment; having just enough fear in it to make the love towards God a reverential thing. When it was said that we are to love God with all our heart, it was not meant that we should

LOVE, LOVE, LOVE, LOVE, LOVE,

like the ticking of a clock, but that all the powers of our soul should be moulded and influenced by this love; that our conscience, our reason, our taste, our will, our affections and our passions should be controlled by a spirit of love towards God.

The text gave a physiological idea of what the Bible meant by a perfect man. Mr. Beecher here gave what the Greek and Roman idea of a perfect man was, and said the modern idea of a Christian man was a statesman, a man who had power to control, govern and manage men. Now, Christ's idea of a perfect man was that he should love God and man so perfectly and so completely that happiness should be the inevitable result.

The text afforded also the only true test of personal religion. There were many men who

DO NOT BELIEVE IN CONVERSION.

These men said that man's imaginations were played upon like the phantasmagoria plays upon the child's imagination. But when a man discovered that he had been living for himself and for his own ends, and then seeks to make men better and to live for others, call it what you might, it was a noble experience. Now, if this change had a reality, and they could see it was real, how many men would like to be converted.

In reply to the objection that these words contained no belief and no creed: well, the answer to that was that the creed of most men consisted chiefly in what they do not believe. By way of illustrating this, Mr. Beecher gave a pantomimic description of the change that comes over maid-servant and mistress when conversion has really taken place in both. The portrayal of the peculiarities of both previous to their conversion was given so life-like that the audience laughed outright at the pictures.

Now no man could enter into the Kingdom of Heaven without the ignoring of selfishness. Mr. Beecher here read the opening verses of the thirteenth chapter of the First Epistle of Corinthians, and in his intimacy of the ranter speaker who declared, with loud voice and mouthing sentences, "what God had done for his soul," showed that all that was "sounding brass" very often, and not the charity Paul described. When men answered these questions as to their qualifications for admission to Heaven and their growth in grace they would tell you that they loved prayer. Well, there were plenty of men who loved prayer who had

GONE TO HELL.

Towards the conclusion of his sermon Mr. Beecher discoursed at length upon an aspect of Christianity his mind is evidently greatly exercised upon—for it has been alluded to again and again in his recent sermons—and that is the failure of Christianity to convert the world. In support of this he adduced a number of facts and statistics, prominent amongst which was this one that of the twelve hundred millions of the people of the earth, there was not probably five hundred millions that had even the reflected light of the Gospel shed upon their mind. The inconsistencies of Christians, the sectarian spirit, was so greatly and bitterly shown, that there was scarcely a church on the earth where Christ would be admitted a member. In this strain was this discourse brought to a close.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Talmadge—Spasmodic Religion and Flower Pot Christians.

A little over a year ago Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge, of Philadelphia, was called to preside over the Central Presbyterian church, in Schermerhorn street, near Nevins, relieving Rev. D. Rockwell, the pastor at that time. Since assuming the pastorate of the church Dr. Talmadge, by his energy, ability and eloquence, has inspired new life into it, until now it is one of the most prominent Protestant congregations in the city, and numbers among its members very many of Brooklyn's wealthiest and most respected citizens. Dr. Talmadge is a young man, being apparently about forty years of age, of fine personal presence, and possesses an originality of style and a liberality of religious ideas which have unquestionably added greatly to the popularity which he now enjoys. Since his administration of the affairs of the church, the congregation has increased to such an extent that the edifice is not capable of accommodating the hundreds who flock thither every Sunday. The result is that another and much larger edifice is to be erected on Schermerhorn street, which, when completed, will probably be one of

THE FINEST CHURCHES IN THE CITY.

The fine weather yesterday attracted an immense congregation to the church, which was crowded in every part, by both the poor and the rich. Men of toil sat beside men of fortune, while the poor, humble working woman enjoyed the same privileges there as the lady in silks and diamonds. The church is really one for the people, and Dr. Talmadge means to have it continue such. He selected his text yesterday from the Book of Esther, iv., 14:—"Who knoweth whether thou art come to the Kingdom for such a time as this?" It was

THE STORY OF ESTHER,

whose turn had come to present her petition to the Jewish nation, and who shrank from so doing, fearing that it would not be successful. But Mordecai said to her—"Perhaps you have been raised up for this very time." Every age of the world, Dr. Talmadge said, had its characteristics, but it would be very difficult to tell what was the characteristic of the age in which we lived, because we were too near the institutions of the present time to judge of it correctly. The thing now, however, was to know in which way we should live. Dr. Talmadge spoke of the qualifications a person must have as a Christian, and said that he would rather have five men with their hearts in the right place than 5,000 of those half and half Christians who were crowding our churches. The religion of the present day, he asserted, wanted more air; it was getting to be

A SICKLY, SENTIMENTAL THING.

Oh! these flower-pot Christians who also must be covered up for fear something may drop upon them. The reverend gentleman during his discourse turned his audience to what he termed "spasmodic religion," illustrating it by the man who roused into the church and remained active teaching Sunday school and distributing tracts for about three weeks and then dropped out. It might be thought that this was a religious fever; but no, it was only chills and fever. Dr. Talmadge concluded his sermon by an eloquent appeal to all to become Christians, and after prayer and singing the congregation was dismissed with the doxology.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Henning of the Order of Redemptorists—The Holy Eucharist.

No stronger evidence of the increase of the Catholic population of Brooklyn can be adduced than the excessively over-crowded church edifices on Sundays and holidays, when the visitor finds himself frequently compelled to remain standing in the aisle during the entire service. The congregation in attendance at St. James Cathedral, Jay street, yesterday was more than usually great in point of numbers, so large, indeed, that many pew holders were unable to reach their pews, owing to the throng in the aisles. It was thus at all the masses, in the afternoon at instructions, and at the vespers. The Cathedral has for years past been inadequate to supply the wants in point of accommodation of the thickly peopled parish, despite the new churches which have been erected of late years within its former boundaries. The necessity for expedition in the work of building the new Cathedral is most painfully evident upon all occasions of special spiritual interest, such as

THE MISSION,

which is now being held there by the Redemptorist Fathers. At the principal mass yesterday, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Kiely, there was an immense audience. Immediately after the Gospel had been read Father Henning, D. D., one of the most eloquent and learned of the Redemptorist Fathers, read the usual notices for the day, after which he preached a sermon on the Catholic dogma of the Holy Eucharist, occupying the undivided attention of all within hearing of his voice during its delivery, one hour and a quarter. The Holy Eucharist was the great dogma of Catholic faith, he argued, around which revolved all other treasures which the Church of Christ diffused to her faithful children on earth. The Eucharist is the body and blood of Christ present under the form and appearance of bread and wine. This is what the Catechism taught. Christ is then truly, really and substantially present upon the altar as soon as the priest pronounces the words of

THE CONSECRATION

at the divine sacrifice of the mass. Not merely in the semblance, but in the body and blood, soul and divinity, is he really present. It is true we cannot see the change with our senses, but we do as the children of the Church of Christ, with the eye of faith, know that the transformation has taken place. Whether, then, the whole world believed such to be the case or not, it would not alter the efficacy of sacrifice of the mass, as the real presence would still be the same after consecration of the accidentals, the bread and wine. The high churchmen of

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH,

or many of them at least, believe that they have the real presence in their worship under the form of bread and wine. But the mere belief does not avail. They cannot have the Eucharist because they have no bishop—no episcopacy. Therefore they have no priesthood. Where there is no priesthood there can be no altars; and where there are no altars there can be no sacrifice. Without sacrifice there can be no Eucharist. The Church of God—the Catholic Church—was not as a sect—men banded together—it is a

LIVING ORGANISM,

illustrating and perpetuating the acts and teachings of the life of Christ, its founder, who came on earth in the excess of His divine love for man that He might be always with him. That He should abide in man and man in Him. He established the Holy Eucharist and built His Church, the pillar and ground of truth—the same Church which exists to-day as established by Him. The mass is celebrated and the Eucharist partaken to-day as it was celebrated and partaken of by His apostles in the earlier days of the Church, which organism had gone on increasing and fructifying with grace through all ages of Christend in defiance of the combined powers of earth and hell.

The Eucharist is the

DEAREST PLEDGE OF DIVINE LOVE,

and being so, we are bound to partake of its treasures. The true child of the Church should never pass the tabernacle wherein dwells his best friend—his adorable God—without entering the edifice for a few moments to commune in grateful prayer. Nor should he fail to receive communion at least once in every three months, that he may thus become more close in union with Him who died to save us, and still gives Himself that we may be strengthened in the graces and virtues which are essential to our eternal salvation.

WASHINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. D. D. Moore—Foot Races in the Apostolic Period.

There was a fair congregation at the Washington avenue Baptist church, corner of Washington and Gates avenues, yesterday morning, on which occasion Rev. D. D. Moore, Jr., the pastor, preached an excellent sermon, taking for his text the following:—"Wherefore, seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us." (Hebrews xii., 1).

The reverend gentleman began his discourse by briefly describing the great

FOOT RACES IN THE TIME OF THE APOSTLES,

on which occasions distinguished persons assembled to witness the contest for the prizes. The racers were trained and in the best condition, and the course was carefully prepared, and on either side were arranged seats for the spectators, who came from the neighboring places to witness the races. The Apostle must, he thought, have had a scene like this before him when he penned the lines from which his text was taken.

WE HAVE A RACE TO RUN,

and there are great crowds of witnesses looking on. "Let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us." These few words bring the passage before us and give us a general idea of it. We noticed three things—the preparation for the race, the race, and persons running it—and in the spirit of the text if they desired to be successful they must free themselves from the weight of sin which beset them. These racers were trained for months before, and when they came to the course they divested everything which was calculated to weigh them down. Now, something of that kind was necessary to

RUN THE RACE SET BEFORE US,

laying aside every weight if we hoped to win it in the end. There were many things, though not sins, which were weights. There were many who were inclined to brood over imaginary troubles and look upon the dark side of the picture of life. These things were weights, and were dangerous, and, in his opinion, there was nothing worse than brooding over past sins. They should

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES

and enter the race they had to run with cheerful hearts. If they desired to be successful they must have large and hopeful hearts. They should not have their minds fixed upon the things of this world. They could love the dear ones at home too well; for they might love them better than the race God, and this would then be a weight weighing them down in the race of life. These weights were found

IN THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS,

in business, in vanity, in dress, and especially was this the case in the dress of women, which was like great loads of hay. They were certainly great weights at the present. They all had some weakness, and this had a tendency to weigh them down. But they must endeavor to rid themselves of these things.

NEVER ENTER THE RACE

with heavy hearts. If they wanted to catch a steamboat or the cars they ran—they ran in earnest—and so they must be in the race which God had set before them. If they loitered on the way, as some did, they would never get the prize in the end—the love of God and a home beyond the skies.

CHURCH OF ST. BONIFACIUS.

Laying of the Corner Stone—Large Turnout of Societies.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the German church of St. Bonifacius, in Duffield street, near Willoughby, took place at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of hundreds of people. A large number of societies turned out on the occasion, and, headed by brass bands, paraded through most of the principal streets before the ceremonies commenced. The pastor of the church, Rev. Franz Barth, made a short address and deposited the box in the stone. The building is to be 100 by 65 feet, is to be of brick, with brown stone trimmings, and will cost $60,000.

JERSEY CITY CHURCHES.

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Father Corrigan.

At St. Peter's Catholic church yesterday high mass was offered by the Rev. Father Graham. After the singing of the first gospel the pastor, the Rev. Father Corrigan, ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon on prayer. Numberless, indeed, were the graces bestowed on man, but the most efficacious are those obtained by prayer. The raising up of our hearts to God puts us in communication with the Almighty, and induces Him to lend a propitious ear to our petitions. Hence in every age and in every land men have not ceased to acknowledge by prayer the providence of their Creator and His willingness to relieve them in necessity and comfort them in tribulation. The God of Mercies has given a beautiful example of the manner and form of our supplications. His own lips have uttered the greatest of all prayers—the "Our Father." Were men to recite the Lord's Prayer fervently each day there would be less evil in the world and a more fraternal feeling would dwell in the hearts of the people. Nor should we pray to the Omnipotent immediately only, but meditately also, through His saints and angels. They, too, have care over the wants of men, and, as is attested by the inspired writer of the Apocalypse, the odors of their prayers ascend forever before the throne of the Lamb. The preacher continued to dwell on the efficacy and necessity of prayer as the great means of attaining eternal life.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Denunciation of Woman's Rights—Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Wilcox.

After the celebration of Divine service in the Tabernacle last evening the reverend pastor delivered a discourse which treated mainly on the rights and duties of women. The preacher took his text from the Gospel of St. Mark, xiv., 8—"She hath done what she could." These words were spoken by Christ in reference to Magdalene, who had just poured precious ointment on his head. This woman was condemned by the Apostles; but she understood Christ much better than they; her heart was wiser than their heads; and hence it is the heart of the woman we must consider rather than her head.

THE LORD LOVED THE WOMAN,

because he well knew how powerful would be her influence on society and how strong her voice in the Church. For the same reason he has constituted her one of the three great obstacles to the vices of men. The shortening of man's existence by the flood and the code of laws forbidding the commission of crime were truly great restraints on the brutal appetites and bad passions of the world; but woman is no less influential than those in directing his thoughts towards a brighter and happier sphere of delights than this material world. For the attainment of this exalted and Eternal Providence has endowed her with all the qualities which beneficence can bestow on a mortal creature. She is, indeed, weaker than man, but she has noble attributes to redeem that weakness, and

MAN WITHOUT WOMAN,

however high his position, however abundant his treasures, is shorn of his fortunes and his joys. Her destiny in life is a high one. We have only to walk through Washington, to become acquainted with the Congressmen, in order to see fully exemplified the prominent part which the woman plays in saving man from evil and delivering him from the meshes of many a snare. Who ever heard of a sculptor fashioning the ideal statue of Fame, or Truth, or any personified virtue, and giving that statue the figure of a man? She is the type of everything beautiful, and on that account is necessarily limited to a certain field of action in life. When we hear of a few females agitating the country and demanding what are termed

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

we scarcely know whether to laugh at the delusion under which they labor or shudder at the dangerous extravagance of their demands. These agitators should consider well the field of domestic labor which is allotted to woman by God, and they should not seek to drag her out of that sphere. But while woman must be admired for the many virtues which adorn her she must likewise be reminded that

WOMEN HAVE DUTIES

to perform. Theirs it is to promote the happiness of home and to labor incessantly for the good of those over whom they are placed. Any female who is unfortunate enough to think herself a man and a woman at the same period will have a sorry time of it. The preacher cited an instance of a woman who was very zealous for the good of her church, but whose poisonous tongue obliterated her good works and made her an apostate. Nevertheless it is no more than proper that women should find access to all institutions of science and art. The men who would endeavor to debar them from those privileges would be worse than despots, or certain foreigners who would drive the negroes from the polls. The reverend speaker concluded by an eloquent eulogium on the heroism displayed by women in the Roman amphitheatre, in the Netherlands and elsewhere for what they deemed the most glorious of causes.

WASHINGTON CHURCHES.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Newman—The Existence of God as Revealed to Us Through the Manifestations of Christ.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1870.

There was the usual throng of hearers at the Metropolitan Methodist church to-day, and more than the usual quota of Senators and Representatives, among whom Mr. Bingham, General Logan, Governor Fenton and Senator Wiley figured conspicuously. Of course General Grant and family and Mr. Colfax were present; their absence is exceptional. Rev. Dr. Newman delivered a sermon from the seventeenth chapter of Acts and twenty-third verse—"For as I passed by and beheld your devotions I found an altar with this inscription, 'To the unknown God.' Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you." The discourse was on the existence of God as revealed to us through the manifestation of Christ, the essential thought being that only through Christ is God known by us in the fulness, variety and character of his attributes. There cannot be discovered in the history of the world, the speaker remarked, a time when the idea of one supreme God has not been entertained by some portion of the race. The inscription found upon the Athenian altar was not an inscription to a being unknown in the sense that He had not been heard of, but in the sense that He was incomprehensible—that He could not be discovered by man's unaided reason. The Greeks, with all their philosophy and the splendor of their intellects, were baffled by the incomprehensibility of God. To them He was unknown. While He could endow His Jupiter, and Neptune, and Mars

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Canadian Steamer Chicora Stopped at the St. Marie Canal.

The Canal Closed to Men and Supplies.

Unexpected and Prolonged Delay of the Expedition.

SAULT ST. MARIE CANAL,
LAKE SUPERIOR, May 11, 1870.

Before this letter can reach its destination the HERALD's readers will have been informed by telegraph of the closing of the American canal at this place to the Canadian Red River expedition and the stopping of the steamer Chicora, with supplies for Fort William. This unexpected event will delay the expedition a long time, and, in conjunction with the slowness everywhere observable in fitting out the command, will undoubtedly postpone its departure until well into summer. As indicated in my previous correspondence would be the case, the expedition proves to be a greater undertaking than Canada realized, and in showing how slowly its organization is dragging along it will be found interesting to go quickly over the work thus far accomplished, and now so suddenly checked. A month ago the call was made for Red River volunteers, a programme for the expedition was announced, and it was predicted that the command would be ready to leave Collingwood by the 2d of May. Toronto was designated as a place of rendezvous for the troops, a camp of instruction was to be established at Collingwood, and people suggested that by the 1st of June the entire expedition would leave Fort William, on the western extremity of Lake Superior, nearly 700 miles from Toronto, on its way to Fort Garry.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXPEDITION.

While the Dominion Parliament was hotly discussing the Red River question and hesitating about the programme for the campaign the HERALD correspondent busied himself about military headquarters in quest of details of the expedition, but, with the exception of General Lindsay and Colonel Wolseley, no one seemed to have the slightest idea of what was to be done. The people throughout Canada supposed that wonders were being accomplished at Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, when really each of those cities was as devoid of military news as if there was no expedition contemplated. The newspapers from day to day gave lists of volunteers, and accounts of intended movements that indicated the immediate departure of the expedition, and on the 1st of May the public had an idea that the command was nearly ready to leave. Indeed on the 30th of April the belief prevailed in Montreal that a portion of the command had already started, and this understanding was so general in official quarters that the HERALD correspondent prepared, with no small degree of haste, to join the advance for the seat of war.

At an interview with Colonel Wolseley, the commander of the expedition, I was informed that the command would consist of about 2,000 men, one-third of whom were regulars; that SIX months' supplies, weighing 300 tons, would be taken; that he should visit Toronto and Collingwood on the 4th to ship road builders and material for Fort William; that 200 regulars would leave for Fort William by steamer on the 7th; that the remainder of the expedition would speedily follow, and that they expected to be on the march beyond Lake Superior by the last of the month. The Colonel also said that no newspaper correspondents would be permitted to accompany the expedition beyond Fort William; but that they would be gladly met and welcomed on the arrival of the command at Fort Garry. All this looked exceedingly like business. A squad of Montreal volunteers were going out on Monday, and, apprehensive that he might even then be too late to get off with the first troops from Collingwood, the HERALD correspondent seized his carpet bag and took the first train for Toronto, the military rendezvous, expecting to find that city alive with troops and the notes of war sounding on every hand.

Toronto was found apparently as utterly devoid of anything like military preparations as any city in the States. About fifty rough-looking men got off the train and commenced inquiring for the barracks. Nobody knew anything about them. The train left, passengers, hackmen, bootblacks and the railway station hangers on generally dispersed, and after considerable search an individual in citizen's dress appeared, and, announcing himself as an officer, directed the man in charge of the squad to take his men out to the buildings in the fair grounds. A reconnoissance, made very hurriedly in view of the expected immediate departure of troops for Collingwood, discovered that there was not an organized company in the place, and that the only symptoms of war consisted of half a dozen drill sergeants putting about forty raw recruits through a course of sprouts in front of the Lunatic Asylum, from whose windows a motley crowd looked down upon the comical scene. No provisions whatever had been made for the accommodation of the volunteers, who were grumbling at being compelled to sleep on the floor of the barn-like fair buildings; and the only thing about the Red River expedition rendezvous, of which so much had been said, indicating a military character consisted of two or three red-coated volunteers, without arms, on guard duty at the entrance to the grounds. The few officers about Toronto, upon being interrogated respecting the details of their respective departments, expressed themselves entirely ignorant of the part they were to take in the expedition. They said they knew nothing about the methods to be adopted for the transportation of the supplies and nothing about the programme of the quartermaster, commissary or hospital department; that they did not know when they were to leave and that no troops were ready, but that a Colonel Somebody up at Collingwood had charge of all those matters, and that Collingwood was the great head centre of the expeditionary preparations. Down at the wharf the schooners Otton and Pandora were taking on board flour, pork, lumber, a few boats and other expeditionary material in a very leisurely manner, at the rate of fifty dollars charter money per day each, and a tug lay close by waiting to tow the schooners through the Welland Canal whenever they might get ready.

The first detachment of the expedition must certainly have gone secretly on to Collingwood, thought the HERALD correspondent, and, once more grasping his baggage, on he rushed to overtake the column. The train, after nearly six hours' travel from the green and fertile fields that surround Toronto, through marshes and a wide, dreary wilderness of dead pines, scorched and blackened by many destroying fires, reached Collingwood late at night.

"Have any troops gone forward?" was the first inquiry.

"No," was the reply.

"How many troops are at the camp of instruction?"

"What camp of instruction?"

"Why, here at Collingwood."

"Ain't any camp."

"Where are the troops?"

"Ain't any."

"Where can I find the officer in charge of the expedition's affairs here?"

"Ain't any officer here?"

"Well, isn't there anything being done here? Haven't any supplies gone forward? Isn't the Chicora to leave with troops for Fort William to-morrow?"

"Look here, stranger, if you'll jest go to bed and git up in the morning you can see for yourself that there ain't nothing here, except a steamboat takin' on freight, without asking so many d——d foolish questions."

COLLINGWOOD

was found next morning to consist of about seventy-five frame buildings, scattered along the flats, marshy with the waters of Georgian Bay, that stretch to the northward beyond the horizon. All around the bay and back of the settlement is a circle of heavy timber killed by fire, whose black trunks and gray, leafless branches stand like the forest skeletons of Doré's fancy in the midst of desolation. Two small frame hotels, three or four stores, a steam sawmill and a blacksmith shop monopolize the local business of the place, whose slumber is barely disturbed twice a day by the whistle of the train as it dashes on through the long narrow groove cut straight for many miles through the wilderness. Investigation disclosed that the steamer Algoma had left on the 3d for Fort William, with about 150 road builders and a cargo of flour and pork, and that the Chicora would leave that day (the 7th) with a similar cargo. Relying upon the statement made by Colonel Wolseley a few days previous that 200 regulars were to go forward by the Chicora, the arrival of the noon train was awaited with no little interest. About one o'clock it came in, bringing only a party of about eighty men, consisting of English, Scotch, French and Indian boatmen. These were speedily transferred to the steamer, where they were all employed in putting on board an immense cargo, including wagons, fifteen large boats, several hundred barrels of flour and pork, bales of hay, lumber, &c. There were no signs whatever of a military expedition. The cargo was reported to be for the Hudson Bay Company and for the road-building party at Fort William. There was no preparation for a camp of instruction at Collingwood; not a soldier in the place, and, apparently, no military officer of any grade.

THE ST. MARIE CANAL,

connecting the navigation of Lake Superior with that of Georgian Bay, was a topic of considerable discussion, it being seriously apprehended that the United States officials at St. Marie had received instructions to stop the Chicora. The Algoma, which left on the 4th, if she succeeded in getting through the canal, was to stop above the locks on her return and await the arrival of the Chicora from Collingwood. If the latter went through the canal she was to remain on the other side permanently until all of the expedition should be shipped to Fort William, receiving cargoes taken from Collingwood to the St. Marie rapids by the Algoma, which was to come down and remain this side the rapids. The Dominion government evidently had been assured that no part of the Red River expedition would be permitted knowingly to pass through the American canal, and the above plan was to enable the Chicora—a large stanch and fast boat—to do the transporting of the expedition on Lake Superior. Should it fail, then the Algoma, a smaller steamer, if she got through, would do that duty, while the Chicora would run in Georgian Bay. These were the first trips of the boats this season, and as nothing definite had been learned by their owners respecting the course intended to be pursued by the American government in relation to the use of the canal, the departure of the Chicora was considered quite an event in Collingwood, whose population flocked out to see us off as if the Queen herself were on board.

THE CHICORA

is probably the finest fresh water steamer in the world. She is of iron, and under the name of Let Her Ban the blockade a number of times during the rebellion. Since her arrival in the lakes her cabin accommodations have been enlarged and elegantly fitted up, and she has made as high as twenty-two miles an hour. It is not developed whether she commences the season in her usual manner for the company, taking government freight at the regular rates, or is chartered by the Dominion authorities for the transportation of the Red River expedition. The Collingwood *Enterprise* of the 5th stated that "she is chartered to carry a number of boats intended for the Red River expedition, as well as pork, flour and other government stores, part of which have already arrived here;" and also gave the following sketch of the steamer's antecedents, a paragraph manifesting very little affection for "Yankees":—

The Chicora, now owned by Messrs. Milloy, was built on the Clyde for the Bee Line—Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co.—and was actively employed during the American war in running the blockade between Charleston and the Bahamas. On this dangerous service her fine lines and powerful engines gave her great advantages. More than once has the Chicora eluded the blockading ships through her speed and the daring of her captain and crew, rather than by any aid from fogs and darkness. Again and again has the Yankee shot flown by and around her harmlessly, even reaching the salt water over her decks. On one memorable occasion the Chicora boldly dashed through the American squadron, and although chased for fourteen and a half hours by the swiftest American gunboats, the Atlanta and Connecticut, she fairly ran away from her pursuers and reached her port in safety. On this occasion the courage and energies of the crew were bravely sustained by the heroism of a lady—Mrs. Corsetter, the captain's wife. Waving the British flag full in the faces of the pursuing Yankees this lady stood at the wheel house in the hottest of the chase, and as shot after shot flew harmlessly over and around her cheer after cheer burst loudly from the crew, stimulated as they were by the example of the heroine before them.

GEORGIAN BAY

opens magnificently as the steamer advances out beyond the inlet at Collingwood and is in itself a respectable inland sea. In many places the distant shores sink into faint blue lines, and for many miles north of Collingwood can be seen large fires sweeping through the woods, and lighting up the horizon at night with a lurid glare. Further northward the heavy pine and ash timber gives way to stunted hemlock, spruce, balsam and white birch, that grow in scattered clusters upon ridges of rock whose brown and yellow surfaces have been scoured by the elements as if with a scrubbing brush. The bright spring foliage contrasting with the darker verdure of the evergreens gives a beautiful aspect to the countless island that dot the bay, but a near approach dispels their attractions, and they all stand out rough and inhospitable. But few sea fowl are to be seen. Now and then a solitary gull follows in the steamer's wake, and occasionally a loon, or white heron, is seen; but, with the exception of these, a bird rarely hovers over the water. In the nooks along the shore a few small ducks, that disappear in spring for far more northward lakes, are sometimes found, and once in a while the vessel in passing a rocky headland disturbs a goose. The waters abound in bass, white fish, pike and perch, but trout are not found in large numbers until Lake Superior is reached, the paradise of fishermen and hunters. The southeastern borders of the bay are full of deer, wolves and other animals, but to the north only a few rabbits can be found. All along the shores of Georgian Bay are little inlets and sequestered bays approached by deep channels no wider than a ship canal, where little settlements have been formed, and at which the steamers call about once a week. A dozen families will constitute the entire population of one of these settlements, which depend almost wholly upon fishing for a livelihood. It is impossible to form an adequate idea of these great sheets of water without visiting them. Maps of the northern lake region show an apparently small island at the junction of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron called Manitoulin Island, and yet this has within its limits several lakes, one of which is ten miles wide and fifty miles long. All these great lakes are frozen over in winter, and for a period of nearly four months the little settlements and the lumbermen are shut in from all communication except by means of long, weary marches on snow shoes.

The Chicora made but little progress the first night out, owing to a slight derangement of her machinery, which had been recently readjusted, and next morning found us only at Owen Sound, a small, but growing town forty-five miles from Collingwood. The scenes on the boat during the night were of the most motley description. Indians and French and Scotch half-breeds were mixed in with the full blooded Canadian boatmen, and the steamer resounded with their jargon. Early in the evening one of the saloon boys came tearing up the stairway at a frantic pace and yelled "Steward, steward! there's a lot of them fellows playin' cards in the after cabin, and one chap has antied your hat, and another feller has raised him with Bob's coat, and"—here he burst into sobs—"and a bi—big lujin has got my br-breeches and says he's a goin' it b-blind with them-em next next deal. Hurry up." The captain threw a strong column into the cabin, and after considerable skirmishing the raiders were put to flight, carrying with them much spoil. All night an able bodied bartender dispensed seductive fluids to the motley crowd, and when the boat reached Owen Sound, and it was announced that she would lay there a few hours, about half the party piled into canoes lying around and streaked it across the sound to an Indian village, where high carnival was held until their departure.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

After a few stoppages at some of the little settlements in the wilderness along the northern shore of Georgian Bay we reached the beautiful river of St. Mary yesterday and halted a short distance up the placid stream at the little Indian village of Garden River on the Canadian side. Here the fifteen boats belonging to the Red River expedition, with their respective crews and outfit of sails, pikes, oars, &c., were discharged, in order to relieve the Chicora from embarrassment in getting through the canal. Twelve miles further up through most picturesque scenery, passing diminutive islands crowned with bright green birch and sheltering many a bark canoe, while their tawny owners stolidly watched our progress, we came to the little antiquated settlement of Sault Ste. Marie, on the Canadian bank. There are about a dozen buildings, some of which showed by their massive stone walls that they had been erected long ago, when white men were very scarce in that remote wilderness. Numerous British flags were flying and everybody was on the *qui vive* concerning the expedition. Just across the river, a mile distant, the white cottages of the American Sault Ste. Marie dotted the sloping greensward. A battery of thirty-pounder Parrot guns, covered with white tarpaulins, stood on the parade ground, facing the river, and a blue-coated sentinel, with white gloves and shining musket, walked to and fro before the commandant's quarters. A little further up the low black gates of the canal locks could be seen, and just to the right the milk-white rapids came roaring down as if they would engulf the tostering canoes of Indian fishers that hovered like flies at their foot. Nothing could be learned on the Canadian side respecting the prospect of getting through the canal. The Algoma had gone through several days before, proceeded to Fort William, returned, and was waiting above the locks for the Chicora to take her place in Lake Superior.

THE CHICORA STOPPED.

Steaming over to the American side, we found a small crowd assembled on the wharf, and while the Chicora took in coal her commander, Captain McLean, accompanied by one of her owners, Mr. Burke, Mr. Simpson, member of the Dominion Parliament for Algoma, visited the Collector's office to see what might be done. The steamer's manifest showed her cargo to include about five hundred barrels of flour, nearly the same number of half-barrels of pork, lumber, wagons, several bales of oakum and a long list of articles which ought to be private property, but were believed by the American officers to be part of the Red River expedition. The flour, pork, wagons and most of the other material was addressed to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to the Superintendent of Public Works, but the inference was drawn that all these goods belonged to the Dominion government. Those marked "Public Works" would of course be used in constructing the road for the expedition; and collector McKnight, who had been a forwarding agent for the Hudson's Bay Company seven years, said that the Company never received its supplies in that shape. Considerable discussion was had upon the propriety of refusing a passage through the canal, the question being to determine whether or not the steamer really had anything on board for the expedition. The military commander, Colonel Offley, commanding two companies of First United States infantry at the post, Collector McKnight, and the State Superintendent of the Canal, Guy H. Carleton, conferred together most of the afternoon, and night approached without any conclusion being announced. It was stated by the Colonel that instructions had been received from Washington to prevent any part of the Red River expedition from going through the canal, but that he had not divulged the exact nature of the instructions even to his own subordinate officers, and that he should continue to preserve his orders a secret. At dark a final answer was given by the Canal Superintendent, who refused permission for the Chicora to pass through, Collector McKnight stating that if either he or the military authorities acted at all it must be to seize and detain the vessel, which they did not feel authorized to do.

THE REFUSAL.

When the question finally came up before the Canal Superintendent, in the form of a verbal application to pass through, that officer wrote the following reply:—

SAULT ST. MARIE, May 10, 1870.

Captain MCLEAN:—

SIR—Until further instructions I cannot permit you to pass through the St. Mary's Falls ship canal with the steamer Chicora. Very respectfully,

G. H. CARLETON, Superintendent.

STATEMENT OF THE CHICORA'S OWNER.

The Chicora's owner then asked if the fact of the steamer having her Majesty's mails on board would affect the decision to stop the Chicora. To this the Superintendent replied that he could not give an answer until the 12th, which interval would enable him to send a tug to Marquette and ask for instructions by telegraph. This delay was not acceded to by the Chicora, which resolved at once to return to Collingwood and report the circumstance to the Dominion government.

The Chicora immediately cast off her lines and returned to the Canadian side of the river, where she discharged all her cargo. A small portion of the freight intended for a mining company, and a surveying party was taken through the canal in a tug, and the Fort William supplies were left piled up on the Canadian wharf, to be transported by land about two miles and a half, to a wharf above the rapids, where the Algoma will receive them, and convey them to their destination. A large force is employed on the road between the two wharves, and will probably have it completed by the time the cargo can be moved, as horses and oxen have to be sent up from Collingwood, there being only four teams in the Canadian settlement. There was very little expression of sentiment regarding the stoppage of the Chicora, as that had evidently been confidently expected, and everybody seemed to regard the affair as a matter of course.

After discharging the Chicora will to-day proceed to Collingwood, and return as speedily as possible with teams to do the transporting of supplies, &c., around the rapids to the Algoma above. The two schooners, Orion and Pandora, will be here in a day or two, and will, in all probability, discharge their cargoes in the same manner as the Chicora. There now seems to be no probability of the Red River expedition concentrating at Fort William before the last of June. If it leaves Fort William by the 1st of July it will have to hurry up matters very differently from the way in which it has thus far been progressing. Nothing belonging to the expedition has yet got beyond this place, unless, as is alleged, the Algoma took some supplies for it when she went through; and the transportation around the rapids here, although a distance of only two miles and a half, must necessitate great trouble, expense and delay. As stated at the commencement of this letter, no troops were ready on the 7th to go forward, the Collingwood camp of instruction is still a myth, and the rendezvous at Toronto has more the appearance of a school of reform than of a military depot. All the details of organizing raw recruits into companies, of adjusting the paraphernalia of the quartermaster, commissary and hospital departments to limited transportation, and even the transportation itself are yet to be accomplished. They have not yet been fairly commenced.

THE CANAL

thus closed against the Red River expedition is about one mile long, and has two locks, with three gates. It cost $1,500,000, and was built by the State of Michigan, the general government appropriating 750,000 acres of land in the northern part of Michigan to aid the work. It is constructed in the most substantial manner, and will admit any vessel on the lakes. The following statistics give an idea of its business. Total number of vessels passing through last season, 1,338, of which 299 were steamers and 968 were sailing vessels, including in the aggregate a tonnage of 524,834 tons—92,421 tons over that of 1868. Of the amount received on account of tolls, namely, $31,579, the steamers paid $15,865; sail vessel paid $15,649; small coasting vessels and open boats, &c., $65. Of the amount of tolls received the Cleveland and Detroit Lake Superior line paid $5,601; transient steamers from Cleveland and Detroit paid $1,030; Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit Lake Superior line paid $2,516; transient steamers from Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit paid $450; Chicago line paid $4,609; transient from Chicago paid $276; Canadian line paid $1,369; steamer George S. Frost paid $15; small coasting vessels and open boats, &c., paid $65; sail vessels paid $15,649.

MUSIC AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Some interesting novelties occur this week to break the unvarying monotony of the dramatic and musical world. We are to have a brief season of Italian opera and a new burlesque company is in the field. Some of the bills at the other houses will be changed, and there will be abundant stage fare to satisfy the most inveterate gourmand among theatre goers.

First, the favorite tenor, Brignoli, with his excellent Italian opera company, comprising such artists as Miss Kellogg, Miss McCulloch, Mme. Gazzaniga and Miss Clara Perl, will appear at the Academy of Music this evening in "Trovatore" and on Tuesday in "Marta." On Friday "Lucia" will be brought out with a splendid cast. The recognized talent of the principal artists of this company is a good guarantee of the success of the season.

The sparkle and brilliancy of "The Lancers" and the excellent manner in which this little comedy of Captain Vernon's is acted at Wallack's have made it a favorite already with the patrons of this establishment. Other novelties and revivals, however, are underlined, bringing the season to a triumphant close.

The last week of "Fron-Fron." Six nights more and one of the most charming plays that the French stage has furnished us with for years will be withdrawn from the Fifth Avenue. It will be succeeded by Oliver Goldsmith's beautiful comedy, "The Good Natured Man," revived for the first time in fifty-two years. Mr. George Holland takes a benefit to-night, and Mr. Harkins, stage manager, on this night week. Sardou's last reigning Parisian sensation, "Fernande," has been adapted for this theatre and will close one of the most successful seasons that ever greeted a young manager on his first essay.

The engagement of Mr. Fechter and Miss Leclercq at the Théâtre Français has been one of unvarying success. "The Lady of Lyons" will be revived to-night, owing to the repeated calls for it. Next week we are to have the "Corsican Brothers," which is said to be the best of Mr. Fechter's *repertoire*.

Mrs. James A. Oates and her full burlesque company announce an engagement this evening at the Olympic, opening with "The Fair One with the Blonde Wig." ("Fair One with the Golden Locks?") Besides the excellent burlesque company, the management have Japanese, bell-ringers and acrobats to fill up interludes. Mrs. Oates is an accomplished soprano as well as a fascinating actress.

Mr. John S. Clarke produces this evening, at Booth's, the play "Fox versus Goose," in which he made his greatest success in London. He appears as Young Gosling, and also in the drama called "Lost Ashore." Both plays will be brought out in splendid style.

"Mosquito," in its reconstructed form, still holds the boards at Niblo's. The burlesque of "Somnambula" concludes the performance.

The hundredth night of the "Twelve Temptations" is announced at the Grand Opera House. *On dit* that Jim Jubilee intends importing an *opéra bouffe* company to play Herve's last work, "Le Petit Faust."

The "Field of the Cloth of Gold" has proved such a hit at Wood's Museum that it will be retained in the bills some time longer. Mr. A. S. Parkes' benefit comes off on Friday, May 27.

They have a first class sensation at the Bowery. A lady named Miss Minnie Wells, with a whole menagerie of lions and other "wild fowl," will exhibit her command over the animals. Her performance will be preceded by a drama and followed by a farce, yet we hope not a tragedy.

The mirth provoking Dan Bryant will have an immense benefit at the Academy of Music on June 2. His minstrels have a grand variety bill for the week. On Thursday afternoon the celebrated vocal quartette of the troupe—Messrs. Brandish, Rockefeller, Grier and Russell—have a benefit.

The Kiralfy troupe have proved the lasting feature at Tammany. The rest of the bill is bewildering in length.

On Saturday Miss Carlotta Patti makes her farewell appearance at Steinway Hall, with her entire company.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke, one of the best dramatic readers that has appeared before the New York public for many years, will deliver one of his best lectures, "Irish Diamonds," at Steinway Hall, this evening. Mme. O'Connell Schimpf and Miss Jennie L. Hughes will illustrate the lecture with some choice Irish songs, and Mr. S. B. Whitely will be the pianist on the occasion.

"The Black Statue" still remains on Kelly & Leon's bills. Mr. Dave Wilson makes his first appearance to-night.

A representation of the late fight between Mace and Allen will be given at the Comique. A splendid bill, with numerous attractions, is promised this week.

The San Francisco Minstrels are also in the field with rare Ethiopian novelties.

"The Dutch Trooper" is the name of the new drama at Tony Pastor's.

Mrs. F. B. Conway brings out "The Long Strike" at the Park, Brooklyn, this week.

A historical panorama and a giant comedian are the features at Hooley's, Brooklyn.

The renowned Berge Choral Union give a concert at Association Hall on Tuesday. The programme consists of "The Birth, Life, Passion and Resurrection of Our Redeemer," oratorio, by Tomasi; "Noel," tenor solo, Adam; "Magic Flute," fantasia for two pianos; Cavatina, "Linda;" "La Gavia," Rossini, and march from "Tannhauser," full chorus, organ and two pianos (eight hands).

Theodore Thomas' concerts at Central Park Garden are again the feature of summer entertainments. The *maestro* is careful in the selection of his programmes, and with such an orchestra as his there is no fear of any hitches in the rendering of any work.

The last amateur performance of "L'Elisire d'Amore" will be given, under the direction of Signor Ronconi, at the Union League theatre, on the 24th inst.

Miss Georgina Davidge, youngest daughter of the popular comedian, will make her début in concert at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Thursday. She has a soprano voice of great natural power and unexceptionable cultivation. Her début is looked forward to with much interest.

Mlle. Zoe, with a large company, will appear in Elizabeth, N. J., this week, for the first three nights only.

Messrs. Byrne & Starr contemplate giving a series of musical and dramatic entertainments at Long Branch this summer.

Miss Mary Vasspe, of the Richings Opera troupe, died in Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, of typhoid fever.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The Act of the Legislature of 1870 Providing for the Elections in the City and County of New York—Its Provisions, Restrictions and Enlargement of Powers.

The following is the full text of the election law for this city and county, as passed by the Legislature, and under which the elections of to-morrow will be held:—

SECTION 1. Hereafter all officers to be elected by the people in the city and county of New York shall be chosen at the general election in November, except in cases where other elections may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. At elections hereafter to be held in the city and county of New York the boxes to be used in receiving the ballots thereat shall be marked and numbered successively, as follows:—No. 1, "President;" No. 2, "General;" No. 3, "Congress;" No. 4, "Senator;" No. 5, "Assembly;" No. 6, "City;" No. 7, "School;" No. 8, "Justices," and No. 9, "Inspectors of Election;" and at every election hereafter to be held in said city and county such number of boxes, marked as aforesaid, shall be furnished as may be required by law, to receive the ballots to be used at such election.

SEC. 3. The ballot for electors of President and Vice President shall be the same as now prescribed by law, and, when folded, shall be endorsed or show on the outside, the words "President, No. 1," and be deposited in box No. 1. All other officers in whose election all the voters of said city and county alike participate, except those herein designated to be voted for on separate ballots, shall be voted for upon one ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the name or names of the person or persons to be voted for, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and which, when folded, shall be endorsed, or show upon the outside thereof, the words "General, No. 2," and be deposited in box No. 2. The name of the person designated for Representative in Congress shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officer is to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be endorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "Senator, No. 4," and be deposited in box No. 4. The name of the person designated for member of Assembly shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officer is to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be endorsed, or show on the outside, the words "Assembly, No. 5," and be deposited in box No. 5. The name of the person designated for Assistant Alderman shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officer is to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be endorsed, or show on the outside, the words "City, No. 6," and be deposited in box No. 6. The name of the person designated for Trustee of Common Schools shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the ward for which the officer is to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be endorsed, or show on the outside, the words "School No. 7" and be deposited in box No. 7. The names of the persons designated for Police Justice and Justice of the District Court shall be upon one ballot, which ballot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officers are to be elected and the name or names of the person or persons to be voted for, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and which, when folded, shall be endorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "Justices, No. 8," and be deposited in box No. 8. The names of the persons designated for Inspectors of Election in the several election districts in each ward shall be upon one ballot, as provided by section 6 of this act, which ballot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the ward and election district for which the officers are to be elected, and the name or names of the person or persons to be voted for for such office, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and which, when folded, shall be endorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "Inspectors of Election, No. 9," and be deposited in box No. 9.

SEC. 4. All ballots shall hereafter be canvassed in the following order:—1. President. 2. General. 3. Congress. 4. Senator. 5. Assembly. 6. City. 7. School. 8. Justices. 9. Inspectors of Election.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held in the city and county of New York the polls shall be opened at six o'clock in the morning and close at five o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 6. At the election for judges to be held on the third Tuesday in May, in the year 1870, and thereafter at the general election to be held in November in each year, including the general election to be held in the year 1870, there shall be elected in the city and county of New York two inspectors of election for each election district. Such inspectors of election shall be voters for on a general ticket in each ward, and shall be voters and residents of the ward for any election district of which they may be designated on the ticket. The ballot upon the face thereof, shall be in the following form:—

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION FOR THE FIRST WARD.
Election Districts.
First—John Doe and Richard Roe.
Second—Richard Roe and John Doe.

—And so on for as many election districts as there may be in the ward. The votes for such inspectors of election shall be returned to the county canvassers by the inspectors of election, and counted and declared by said county canvassers, in the same manner as is provided for the return of votes for other officers and declaration thereon. The inspectors of election chosen at the special election in the year 1870 shall hold office until the 31st day of December of that year, and those elected at the general election in the year 1870, and thereafter, shall hold office for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January succeeding their election. No ballot for inspectors of election shall be counted which contains more than two names for any one election district.

SEC. 7. In addition to the inspectors of election herein provided to be elected, the Mayor of the city of New York shall annually appoint, as an inspector of election in each election district, the person who received the highest number of votes for inspector of election for his district, next to the votes received by the two inspectors of election who may be declared by the Board of County Canvassers to have been elected; provided, however, that the person thus appointed shall be from the party in general political opposition on State issues to the party electing the two successful candidates for inspectors of election. Such appointment shall be made within ten days after the Board of County Canvassers shall make their statement and declaration of the result of the election for inspectors of election. And in case two persons from the party in general opposition on State issues shall have received the next highest number of votes, then the said Mayor shall appoint one of the said two as such additional inspector of election in his discretion. The inspectors of election thus appointed shall hold their offices for the same term as those elected, and shall be residents and voters of the ward for any election district in which they may be appointed. The said Mayor shall duly issue his certificate of appointment to each person so appointed by him as such inspector of election within ten days after such appointment, and shall also cause a list of such appointed inspectors of election, signed by him officially, to be published in the papers employed by the corporation in said city for ten days immediately succeeding such selection and appointment. The inspector of election for each election district of said city and county, who shall be thus appointed, together with the two elected, shall form the Board of Inspectors of election in each district. For any action required of any Board of Inspectors of election of any election district the presence and concurrence of a majority shall be necessary, and shall be sufficient.

SEC. 8. In case of any vacancy, by death or otherwise, in the office of inspector of election, such vacancy shall be filled by the Mayor of the city of New York. And the certificate of the appointment to such vacancy, signed by said Mayor, shall be filed with the Bureau of Elections hereinafter provided for. In all cases where vacancies may be filled the political division of the Board, as provided for by section seven of this act, shall be preserved. All inspectors of election, whether elected or appointed, except such as may be appointed to fill vacancies on the day of election, shall appear before the chief of the bureau of elections within twenty days after they shall be declared elected or shall be duly appointed, as hereinbefore provided, and shall take and subscribe to the oath of office, as prescribed by the constitution. Any inspector of election failing to appear and take and subscribe to such oath within the time designated shall be considered thereby to have declined the office, and his place shall be filled as a vacancy. The Chief of the Bureau of Elections is hereby authorized and required, before administering such official oath, to ascertain and determine that the person or persons so aforesaid elected or appointed to the office of inspector of election, understands the English language by the reading and writing thereof; and in case it shall appear that such person cannot so read or write the English language, the said Chief of the Bureau of Elections shall refuse to administer to such person such official oath, and the office to which such person has been so elected or appointed shall thereupon become vacant. In case of any vacancy arising from this cause the Chief of the Bureau of Elections shall forthwith notify the officer designated to fill vacancies of the fact, and he shall immediately fill such vacancy. In case of vacancies filled on the day of election the oath of office shall be administered by the officer filling such vacancy, and the certificate of appointment and oath of office shall be returned by the inspectors of election, with the return hereinafter provided to be made, to the Bureau of Elections.

SEC. 9. In the city of New York the inspectors of registry, as provided by chapter 740 of the Laws of 1865, and the several acts amendatory thereof, shall hold their last meeting on Monday and Tuesday preceding the week in which the ensuing election is to be held, and shall sit from nine o'clock in the forenoon until nine o'clock in the evening on each of said days, and shall enroll such applicants for registration as shall then be qualified voters. In making such register the said inspectors shall enter the name of the person registered in alphabetical order, and against said name shall enter the street in which he resides, the number of the house occupied by him, and, if the person so registered shall reside in a block or tenement house, the name of the same if designated by name, and the number of the room or rooms occupied by the person so registered, if the same are numbered. On the Thursday preceding the ensuing election the said registers shall meet at their last place of meeting and sit during the hours aforesaid. At such meeting it shall be the right of any elector of the district to examine said registry, and to require that the registry shall, and it shall be their duty to, place the words "to be challenged" opposite the name of any person on the list whom he shall declare not to be, in his opinion, a qualified voter. And upon the person opposite whose name these words are placed offering his vote, the general oath as to qualifications shall be administered, and if he shall refuse to take the oath aforesaid he shall not be permitted to vote.

SEC. 10. At every election for ward, district, city, county, State, or judicial officers, each political party shall have the right of a challenge at each place of voting, who shall be assigned such position as will enable him to see each elector as he offers his vote, and who shall be protected in the discharge of his duty by the police.

SEC. 11. An inspector of election, or register, who shall violate any of the provisions of section nine shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a period not less than one nor more than five years, and shall be forever thereafter disqualified from holding any office of honor or emolument in this State. And any person convicted of improperly interfering with any challenge, or any person designated as above provided to scrutinize the canvass, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year.

SEC. 12. The compensation of inspectors of election and poll clerks shall be ten dollars to each for each day's service at the election, which compensation shall be paid by the Comptroller on the voucher for the service; but no payment shall be made to any inspector of election or poll clerk who shall not have taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation required by law. And the acting of any inspector of election or poll clerk, without having taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation required by law, shall be deemed to be and be published as a misdemeanor.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the several boards of inspectors of election to fully complete the estimate of the votes in each box, in the order described by this act, and to make proclamation of the result, and to complete the returns and certificates of the votes of the said box, in the manner prescribed by this act, before proceeding to the estimate and canvass of the box or boxes to be next thereafter canvassed. At the completion of the canvass of each box the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Election shall make public oral proclamation of the whole number of votes in such box, and of the whole number given for each person with the name of the office to which such person was named on the ballots. If any inspector of election shall decline to sign any return, he shall state his reasons therefor in writing, and a copy of such statement, signed by him, shall be enclosed and filed with each return. The due public announcement by the inspectors of election of a district of any result shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact thereof.

SEC. 14. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New York is directed to establish a Bureau of Elections, in connection with the office of their clerk, and to fix the salaries of the chief and clerical force of said bureau, when salaries shall be paid as other county salaries are paid. The chief of said bureau shall be appointed by the Mayor of the city of New York, and shall hold his office for five years. He shall appoint the clerical force necessary for the business of the bureau, of such number as may be determined by the Board of Supervisors. He shall prepare all the necessary forms, blanks and instructions for the use of the Boards of Inspectors of Election, and also of the Board of County Canvassers; have charge of the fitting up of polling places, provide for furnishing said Board with all supplies for all elections, and have the custody of the ballot boxes belonging to said city and county, and see that the same are delivered at the places selected for holding the polls on the morning of election. On the organization of the Bureau of Elections, as provided for in this section, all the records filed in the Bureau of Elections heretofore established shall be transferred to the custody of the newly organized bureau and filed therein; and on such organization the Bureau of Elections heretofore established by authority of section 5 of the act, chapter 812 of the laws of 1866, entitled "An act amendatory of and supplementary to chapter 740 of the laws of 1865, entitled 'An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage,'" passed May 13, 1865," shall be abolished, and section 5 of the act, chapter 812 of the laws of 1866 shall be repealed.

SEC. 15. There shall be furnished to said Bureau of Elections, by the Boards of Inspectors of Election, one copy of the returns of elections, which shall be filed therein, and which may be used to canvass from by the Board of County Canvassers, in case either of the other returns is lost. It shall also be the duty of the chief of said bureau to make provision for the keeping of a tally check of the votes recorded at any county canvass.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Common Council of the city of New York on or before the 1st day of September, in the year 1870, and in each year thereafter, to redistrict the city so that each election district shall, as near may be, contain not more than four hundred electors, taking the vote of the preceding election as a basis. If the Common Council shall, in any year, neglect so to redistrict the city, the Mayor shall, on or before the 10th day of September, by proclamation, establish the boundaries of the election districts as above prescribed.

SEC. 17. The Common Council shall not change the boundaries of any election district after the 1st day of September, in any year, and shall designate the places in the several election districts where the polls of election are to be held, after the 10th day of September, and before the first Monday in October in each year; but no poll shall be held at any place where liquor is sold.

SEC. 18. The rent and cost of fitting up, warming, lighting, cleaning and safe keeping of polling places; of furnishing, repairing and carting ballot boxes, and of

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 136

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF MOSQUITO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—VETERAN OF THE OLD GUARD—LION OF NUBIA—GOOD FOR NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—FOX VERSUS GOOSE—LOST ASHORE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LANCERS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU-FROU.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—IL TROVATORE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIR ONE WITH BLONDE WIG.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LONG STRIKE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—CHING CHOW HI.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—PANORAMA, PROGRESS OF AMERICA, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor place.—LECTURE ON NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 16, 1870.

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POLITICAL NONSENSE.—The Philadelphia *Age* states that "in city and country the democratic party is a unit in opposition to the fraudulent and infamous fifteenth amendment. There is not a break in the line." Well, what will all that amount to? You might as well talk about repealing the Ten Commandments as to attempt to repeal the fifteenth amendment in this day and generation.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.—District Attorney Morris is a man who seems quite ready to answer any questions his opponents over the river may be disposed to ask. The last query was as to the disposition of certain public money, and came from a ring man. The District Attorney answers that the money was spent in an effort to secure the conviction of his questioner's associates for the crime of swindling honest people of their votes. What is the next question?

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION, a programme of the operations of which was announced some four or five weeks ago, has been delayed owing to the refusal of the United States authorities to permit the steamer Chicora to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. In another column of the HERALD will be found a letter from our correspondent accompanying the Canadian forces, and from his communication a glance at the slow and bungling manner in which the expedition has been conducted can be obtained.

ON THEIR GOOD BEHAVIOR.—We hope the Tammany leaders will not suppose that they are altogether out of the woods by the mere possession of the new Charter. If they do not mean to honestly enforce that law they will convince the people they are only tricksters. That law meant a political revolution. It meant new men. It is not enough to give five good names and then saddle these with a bevy of the same material that filled the Board of Aldermen before. The people want not only other men but another class of men.

THE COLORED VOTERS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Trenton (Miss.) *Gazette* in an editorial article on this subject avers that it does not see how any party, contending for the control of the government, can ignore the colored vote South, and adds:—

> The interests of both races in the South are identical, and wisdom and sound policy alike demand that we should make them our friends and thus subserve their interest, and consequently the interest of the entire South.

This is a sensible view to take of this question, and the sooner our Southern friends, "native and to the manner born," realize its importance the better for the South and all who dwell upon its luxuriant soil—white and black.

Our Shipping Interests and Commerce—How Can We Revive Them?

There is but one opinion as to the necessity of doing something to restore the shipping and commerce of the country. Every American mourns over the departed glory of our former maritime greatness. Ten years ago the tonnage of the United States exceeded that of any other nation. We had over five and a half millions of tons, inclusive of registered, enrolled and licensed steam and sailing vessels. Now we have less than four millions. This is a decline of over a million and a half tons in less than ten years. The greatest falling off has been in the tonnage employed in foreign trade. The cause of this is well known. The terrible civil war which we lately passed through drove our shipping from the oceans, and transferred both the ownership and the carrying trade to foreigners. But that is not the worst. We have been going behind relatively to other maritime nations, and particularly to England, ever since. Our great maritime and commercial rival has got a long way ahead in the race. She has not been slow to improve the advantages given to her by the war, and considering her resources and facilities for shipbuilding she will maintain her supremacy unless extraordinary and wise measures be taken to revive our shipping interests.

What can be done, then, to restore our shipping and commerce? That is the question, and no easy one to solve. But our shipping interests can be resuscitated and we may again take the first rank among maritime nations if proper measures be adopted. We are told, it is true, that the wages of labor being so much higher here than in Great Britain and other parts of Europe and the interest of money so much greater that we cannot compete with foreign shipbuilders. Then they have the materials for building and all the things that enter into fitting up and navigating vessels far cheaper. Nor can it be denied that in Great Britain, and particularly on the Clyde, they have attained a high degree of skill in shipbuilding, as well as having superior advantages in the abundance and cheapness of materials and labor. In the matter of skill in modelling and constructing vessels we are equal to the British, if not superior, and there could be no doubt about finding within a short time all the skilled labor necessary for any amount of work. Nor can Great Britain beat us in the quality of timber and iron used for shipbuilding, while we have a thousand times over more in quantity. It is, then, simply a question of comparative cost in the price of materials and labor. This we cannot overcome. We cannot bring the wages of American labor, either in preparing the materials or in putting them together, to the level of British labor. Nor can we bring the interest of money or capital down to what it is in Europe. There are so many opportunities of employing profitably here, and such a demand for it in the development of this new country, that money must continue to be more valuable than abroad. It is evident, therefore, that we cannot compete, under such unequal conditions, with Great Britain in shipbuilding.

Committees of Congress have been long and carefully examining the matter as to how the tonnage of the country can be increased and our shipping and commercial interests revived, and there have been a number of propositions made in and to Congress with a view to accomplish this object. But the easiest, most practical and surest plan seems to be the one that finds least favor. We mean that of changing the registry law so as to permit our merchants and capitalists to buy vessels abroad where they can get them cheapest and best. If American merchants were permitted to have vessels so purchased nationalized the same as if they were built here we should soon see a vast increase of our tonnage. It would not be long before we should have splendid steamship lines competing with those of England on the ocean. If even the American built vessels which changed their national character and passed into the hands of foreigners during the war were allowed a register again under the old flag a great many might be repurchased by our citizens, and thus our tonnage be increased. But it is urged that the repeal or change of the registry law would damage or retard shipbuilding here for a time, if not almost ruin that branch of industry. It might possibly check shipbuilding here at first, but in the end that interest would not be damaged, for the increase of our commerce would develop new wants and give more employment in time even to our own shipyards. Then competition stimulates enterprise, and, with a gradual return to the normal condition of things as they were before the war, our mechanics, inventors, iron workers and shipbuilders would soon learn to rival those of Great Britain. But, after all, the shipbuilding interest is not the greatest in the country, and in importance does not begin to compare with the interests involved in a large mercantile marine and in the foreign commerce of the country. The interests of a few shipbuilders, of the iron workers of Pennsylvania and of the lumbermen of Maine, are insignificant compared with those of general commerce and the carrying trade. To increase the tonnage of the country, to bring us up to our former maritime greatness and to make the United States the successful rival of England, throw all other questions and local interests into the shade. This is the one supremely important object to be considered.

Among the crude schemes submitted to Congress for increasing our tonnage is that of giving bounties or a direct bonus of money on every ton of ships that may be built. This is the most absurd, ruinous and corrupting scheme ever proposed in a Legislature. It would be a stupendous fraud upon the people and Treasury for the benefit of a few individuals and must lead to great corruption. Something might be done, and, perhaps, ought to be done, to help shipbuilding by taking off the duty on iron and other materials actually used in the construction of vessels. The interests of navigation might be promoted also by a drawback of the duty on things that are used on board ships. A liberal compensation for mail service to important steamship lines might foster that important branch of the mercantile marine. But, perhaps, the most effective way to both stimulate shipbuilding and to rapidly increase our tonnage would be to make a difference in duties upon imported merchandise when carried in American bottoms. If ten, fifteen or more per cent of duties were taken off imported foreign goods when carried by American ships our merchants would very soon import their goods under the flag of the United States. It may be said that such a discrimination in favor of American and against foreign bottoms would give offence to other commercial nations and cause them to retaliate. Well, we are not afraid of that. They are compelled to seek a market here for their silks, satins, cloths, bijouterie and luxuries of all kinds, and it would do no harm if we did not consume so many of these, while our staples of cotton, tobacco and other things they must have. In fact, they could not retaliate so as to do us any serious harm. Our own interests, and particularly those of our shipping and commerce, are first to be considered. To discriminate largely and wisely in favor of American bottoms in the carrying trade between this country and foreign countries would rapidly increase our tonnage. It is to be hoped Congress will drop all the crude and little schemes for reviving the shipping interests of the country, and especially that monstrous one of a bonus on tonnage, and will adopt some comprehensive plan worthy of statesmen.

Two Eminent Scottish Preachers—Dr. Edmond and Dr. McLeod.

Among the preachers yesterday in this city were two eminent Scotsmen—Dr. Edmond, of Islington, London, and Dr. Alexander McLeod, of Birkenhead, near Liverpool. Dr. Edmond preached in Jane street United Presbyterian church, a church and congregation founded, we believe, by the father of his ancient friend and colleague, Dr. Stark, of Dennyloanhead. Dr. McLeod preached in the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church, a church so long and ably presided over by Dr. McElroy. The outlines of his sermon will be found in another column. Both of the reverend gentlemen are alumni of the University of Glasgow. Both of them, having occupied for a time subordinate spheres in the country, were translated to Glasgow. In Glasgow they both filled important positions. But both, yielding to ambition, sought new spheres of activity and usefulness. The one found his in London; the other found his in Birkenhead. They are men of mark both. When quite a young divine Dr. Edmond received a compliment from the late Professor Wilson (Kit North), which did much to give him a name and to sustain his spirit in years of delicate health. He has long enjoyed a high reputation for pulpit eloquence. Dr. McLeod is a severer genius. Less easy, less natural, less graceful as a speaker and more ambitious of being thought original as a thinker than his companion, Dr. McLeod enjoys the reputation of being a hard student and a correct and effective pulpit orator. In his college days Dr. McLeod won a prize for the best poem on the "Age of Chivalry." Dr. Edmond has written some respectable biographies in "Mackenzie's Dictionary." With such exceptions neither is known in the world of literature. They both come to this country as delegates from the English branch of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland to take part in the forthcoming celebration of Presbyterian Union in Philadelphia. We advise some of our Scotch churches now in need of good men for their pulpits to consider whether they would not be acting wisely in securing the services of two such men. We could name more than one church and congregation which is sadly in need of building up. Such a salary as is given to Dr. Hall would retain either of them, unless we greatly mistake. In New York either would be a power. A word to the wise.

The Whipping Post.

In the growth of what is called refinement and intelligence a great many of the old-fashioned pains and penalties of misdoing have been swept away as "barbarous." In English history and literature the whipping post and the pillory figure very conspicuously, and because of that figure the world seems to have coincided in the judgment that has consigned them to its lumber limbo. In some of our States, however, these ancient instruments linger, are constantly used, and are believed in as effective restraints against crime. We reported yesterday six cases of whipping for minor offences in the State of Delaware. If we judge by the example that State presents we may well consider whether or no there is not good reason to revise the decree so generally given against the whipping post and the pillory. Was it not the abuse of these instruments that caused the world generally to give them up? And if we are to give up all punishments subject to abuse which shall we at last retain? Nobody likes to think of Daniel Defoe in the pillory; but unjust laws and unjust judges would make equally infamous use of any conceivable penalty. We believe that the abandonment of these punishments was merely an early effect—one of the first—of that philanthropic sentimentality toward criminals which now demands the abolition of capital punishment, and which, as a next step, will demand that all prisons be torn down or turned into free lunch houses, and will, perhaps, never stop till it establishes the full immunity, if not the meritorious character, of every offence against the peace of society. Some pitiful scoundrel commits a small and shameful offence. Why should society thereupon assume the charge of his support and visit upon him no evil but the loss of a liberty for which he cares nothing? Is it not more rational to give him a hearty physical discipline on the spot? There is found in Delaware one most eloquent fact in support of this view. The whipping plan actually prevents crimes of the sort that are punished at the whipping post. So much can scarcely be said for any other punishment. "Revolvers" and "repeaters" who keep the prisons full in all other places are not known there. It is but very seldom they have to whip the same rascal twice.

THE LAW OF THE LAMPPOST.—People who are in the habit of trusting their papers on top of the letter boxes because they cannot put them in should notice that a decision has been given to the effect that the taking of these papers is not theft. One of the Celestials, in want of good reading matter perhaps, helped himself to a newspaper and was taken into custody, but the magistrate decided that the paper, as it was not in the box, was not in the custody of the Post Office, and discharged the Celestial.

The Arcade Railroad Swindle Frustrated.

This morning Broadway property holders breathe freer. The State Executive has shown his integrity and independence, and by listening to the voice of right and justice has confirmed to its legitimate owners the title to property in Broadway, and effectually demolished the most stupendous wrong that has ever been attempted to be perpetrated upon the Empire City. Governor Hoffman seldom takes a step of great importance without carefully considering its results, and when the Arcade Railroad bill was presented for his signature he examined it critically, and, discovering its infamous provisions, squarely and boldly rejected it as unworthy a place in the statute book. The Governor reads the HERALD, and thereby became acquainted with the feeling of the people in regard to this gigantic job. The importance to be attached to this veto is seen in the fact that the Governor is not obliged to give his reasons for withholding his signature to bills presented to him after the adjournment of the Legislature; but in this instance, in view of the vast interests involved, he felt called upon to depart somewhat from common usage and state fully his objections to this bill. His veto condenses the arguments which the independent press have advanced against the Arcade Railroad bill, and his reasons for vetoing it are unanswerable. He disapproves of the scheme as chimerical, the plan being new and untried and condemned as a visionary project by some of the most skillful engineers, as it would endanger the safety of every building on Broadway. For once the Albany lobby has been defeated, even after putting forth their most powerful exertions to secure the support of the country members to this infamous swindle. The Arcade Railroad bill is dead, never, we hope, to be resurrected, and New York rejoices over its demise.

Fashion and Literary Sensationism in England—"No Popery" and a Dramatic Fiasco.

Our special correspondence from London, published in another column to-day, is peculiarly attractive and interesting. It presents the people of the old England when under the influence and excitement modern sensationism; reading "Lothair" in the drawing room and Cabinet, and attending on the sheriff in his action against the drama by effecting a distraint on a theatre. Our special writer affords the public considerable insight of the circumstances which immediately influenced or produced the situation. The author of "Lothair" appears to have been moved by religion; the fervor of the ancient faith deteriorated vastly by a longing after the "fleshpots" of Downing street—but not by its charity. He attempted to array David and Solomon against St. Augustine and Archbishop Manning and Pius the Ninth, and thus, perhaps, ride into office again on the flow tide of a revived "No Popery" cry. "Lothair" was published in London the day but one before Mr. Newdegate made his Parliamentary motion respecting conventual establishments. John Bull was "tickled" almost "to death" at the idea, the bright hit of the author. If immorality is about John Bull likes to see it; he likes it to be unblushing, to come out in the light of the sun. John wants scandal to be placed on the law record, as in the instances of Mordaunt and other divorce cases, trials and the many clerical escapades which have been just recently reported in the Court of Arches and elsewhere. Mr. Disraeli and John don't want infamy—if there be any—to be veiled and hid away, but demand the plain speaking ideas of the ancient times and of the old Testament; "the Catoism of lending, the Judaism of divorcing and the libertinism of exchanging wives." In the theatrical case it appears that an editor wrote a play which in its progress to the stage in London brought the sheriff to the door of the theatre attended by a numerous sidewalk audience. The *ne sutor ultra crepidam*—or "the cobbler should stick to his last"—of Horace verified again.

City Government.

The problem of our city government is apparently a very difficult one, and nothing yet seen in the political shuffle of election time promises any improvement. How to give us a decent government, administered by decent men, is a question as unanswerable as ever, for it cannot be pretended that one good name on an Aldermanic ticket can save fourteen names of hopeless material, some of these being the names of the worst political trash the city ever knew. Must it, then, be given up that so far as the reorganization of the Board of Aldermen goes, the new Charter is a failure, and that the corrupt councils in the wards triumph over the better will of the Tammany leaders? These facts must be conceded; the democratic triumph has been regarded as so certain that the opposition have acted on the thought that effort was hopeless. Nomination, therefore, is equivalent to election for the democratic ticket. Instead, then, of the people making certain persons Aldermen, the certain persons are made such by a committee, and the committee considers its own purposes and not the will of the people. This will never do. This course persisted in will draw the lines of political division here so the party differences will not be in political opinion but in social position—character and honesty.

THE NEW POST OFFICE DIFFICULTY.—The new Post Office is an excellent thing, or likely to be, and the same may be said of the new law giving the parks into the power of certain Commissioners and requiring them to set them in good order. It would be a pity if a good law and a useful public labor should be brought into unnecessary collision by wrong-headedness on either side, and we hope the Commissioners and the Post Office builders will not push their respective and hostile views of the same subject to ill-natured extremity.

OBSTRUCTING THE STREETS.—The city authorities have just had a judgment rendered against one of the horse car companies for obstruction of a street near their depot. The company in question occupied the greater part of the street with its old cars and other lumber as if the thoroughfare was its private property, and claimed to have a right to do this under its charter; but the court decided otherwise. This is a good step. Will the city authorities keep in mind that there are a great many more offenders of the same sort?

The Army and Navy.

No one can have failed to notice the disposition on the part of certain gentlemen in Congress to depreciate the officers of the army and navy who most distinguished themselves in putting down the rebellion. This extends to the smallest matters, and there is scarcely a subject brought up in which the names of any of our distinguished officers are mentioned that some one in the Senate or House of Representatives does not have a fling at them. Fortunately this disposition is not universal, and extends only to those who have had little to do with saving the country from destruction; yet, strange to say, the majority listen to the men who are disaffected towards the army and navy and do not sufficiently inform themselves regarding the two arms of national defence to enable them to judge independently. Some members of Congress who have served in the army in prominent positions are among the foremost of those who are now lending themselves to its destruction; for it can be called nothing else when the attempt is made to reduce the force to a corporal's guard and cut down the pay, which was considered scarcely enough to live on in times when the price of living was much more moderate than at present.

These discussions about the pay and future assignment of our distinguished officers have one good effect. They bring out the noble traits of character of those legislators who are only governed by great national motives. Who is there that does not applaud the generous sentiments of that noble old Roman, Senator Nye, when he says:—"What man would not take one of our brave defenders to his hearthstone and make him comfortable? And yet here upon the hearthstone of the nation it is proposed to pauperize them. No nation can afford to be ungrateful to its helpless and crippled soldiers, and I protest against the bill in the name of a generous people." These words will be remembered long after the Senator has left public life, and long after the Spencers and such as they are consigned to oblivion. It is to men like Senator Nye that the officers of the army and navy have to look for the vindication of their conduct and for the support of their reputation. There is no instance where officers have done anything in or outside the line of their duty that could possibly call forth the malignant feelings that seem to animate certain legislators, and they can only be accounted for by the want of success of these same legislators when they held positions in the army for which they were in nowise fitted.

The recent debate in the Senate in relation to the pay of the chief clerk of the Navy Department is a specimen of the style of twopenny legislation, and the opportunity could not be allowed to pass without letting slip a broadside at the naval officers holding high positions in the department, who are most likely there from no choice of their own, and who would gladly change their stations for others more consonant with their tastes, which would remove them from contact with politicians and their importunities for small offices. It was rather strange, however, to see the honorable Senator from Ohio taking part in the debate on the small item of three hundred dollars increase in the salary of a clerk, and reflecting upon prominent officers of the navy—officers who are endeavoring to lift the service out of the mud in which it was left by the administration of Andrew Johnson. There was a gleam of satisfaction in the fact that such men as Cole, Warner, Cragin, Drake, Anthony and Nye were on the ground, ready to stand by the navy and expose the ignorance of those who attempted to depreciate it. The want of knowledge of naval matters among many of our legislators is really wonderful, and people are, therefore, astonished that they should get up on the floor of Congress and show to the world how little they do know. In many cases it is pure malevolence that prompts their action, and they frequently misrepresent matters knowingly.

All these discussions will, however, in the end, have a good effect. They will enable the friends of either branch of the service to put at rest the attacks of the opposition, and will show the magnanimous people of the United States how it is intended to treat those but for whom their position at this time might be very different. Had Lee's army reached Philadelphia there is no knowing how matters might have gone. Had Sherman failed in his march through the South the rebellion might have ended in a manner less consonant with our wishes. Who can measure the services of our distinguished officers by the amount of pay they receive? It is now proposed to cut their salaries down to one-half what they were before the war, and to take from the navy the thirty-three and one-third per cent, which will make the pay of the latter about one-half what the officers of the army receive. Fortunately they cannot do more than this without reducing naval officers to a condition that will drive them to places where they can eke out a miserable subsistence and ruminate on the ingratitude of republics. How much better it would be for the country if our legislators would do something to build up our navy, and let the United States rank, as it should do, among the foremost nations of the earth. They would be placed in a humiliating position if we should suddenly be involved in a controversy with England, which may happen at any moment. Then the people would ask—"Why were these men sent to legislate for us when they knew so little the duties of statesmen, spent millions in endeavoring to break up the army and navy and brought such bitter fruits to the nation?"

DEATH STRUGGLE OF THE ROUGH DEMOCRACY.—The last act of the expiring rough and tumble followers of Jack Morrissey, Jimmy O'Brien and Wash McLean was exhibited on Saturday night at a meeting in the Twenty-first ward. They stoned the democratic speakers, threw half hatched eggs at the band and discharged fire-works among the one thousand quietly disposed democrats who were present, and thus broke up the meeting.

IMMIGRATION—STILL THEY COME.—Last week nine thousand Europeans were landed in this city from emigrant ships, in search of new homes. From Ireland and Germany came five thousand, in about equal proportions, while England and Sweden had the bulk of the remainder. So we draw from the best physical and intellectual sources of the old world—and we improve all we get.

The Churches Yesterday.

Yesterday was more like summer than like spring. A warm sun, untempered by wind, made the atmosphere close and almost uncomfortable. Nevertheless the churches were crowded to their utmost capacity, the clear weather giving all persons an opportunity to display their piety and their attire. That the first was of greater consequence to the worshippers than the last we sincerely hope, although it must be confessed that the dresses were the most conspicuous. We shall not, however, enter upon any speculation regarding the devoutness of the congregations. Mr. Beecher said yesterday that there were plenty of men who loved prayer and who had gone to hell, and we presume he ought to know, so that, after all, it seems excessive devotion is not always a sure means of getting to heaven. The reverend gentleman also deeply regretted the failure of Christianity to convert the world, and attributed this to the inconsistencies of Christians, arising from the sectarian spirit. As this is the same opinion advanced in the HERALD some time ago, we heartily agree with Mr. Beecher, who was, by the way, unusually facetious. Plymouth church resounded with peals of laughter when he described the change which comes over maid-servant and mistress after they have been really converted. Why the apostle of the Brooklyn tabernacle excites the mirth of his flock every Sunday we cannot imagine. Perhaps it is because he fears the odors of the flowers by which he is always surrounded may have an enervating effect upon his aristocratic congregation. Who knows? And this suggestion brings up the sermon delivered at the Central Presbyterian church, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Talmadge. He preached on the subject of spasmodic religion and flower-pot Christians, and expressed a fear that the religion of the day "was getting to be a sickly, sentimental thing." Now, we do not object to its being sentimental, but we sincerely pray it will not become unhealthy. Sick Christianity is only a species of Spiritualism.

In the way of vigorous preaching Dr. Cheever bore off the palm yesterday when he declared the great Catholic Council an "Ecumenical Council of human liars," which was a severe thing to say, but one we hope the Roman bishops will not wax angry about. In contrast with his energetic language was the calm, dignified farewell of Rev. C. B. Smyth to his pharisaical congregation. The church was densely crowded and the general feeling of those present was one of sympathy for the reverend gentleman. He offered no reproaches, but candidly told those who had been instrumental in effecting his retirement that they would live to regret it. Of course all the Praise God Bareboues present rejoiced at Mr. Smyth's losing his pastorship, and after the sermon was over expressed their joy in severely sanctimonious language. Considering the tribulations of these righteous mortals, we advise them to engage the services of Bishop S. S. Snow, who solemnly avowed yesterday at the Church of Spiritual Jerusalem that he had been "commissioned by God" to set crooked things straight, on the strength of which the bishop delivered a sermon in which there was a good deal about the allegorical explanations of lightning, thunder voices and earthquakes. Whether these have any connection with the "importance of Christian activity," on which subject Rev. Mr. Stratton preached at the Lexington avenue Methodist church, we cannot say. It might be, however, that they bear some relation to the "wanderers from the fold," of whom Rev. Mr. Foote discoursed most eloquently at the Christian church.

But be that as it may it is quite certain all the preachers were active, with a few eloquent, on the Sabbath day just passed. And there were some sermons breathing the spirit of a pure Christianity, and others rather mixed up with the peculiar tenets of our modern moral reformers. On another occasion we shall consider these last referred to. Aside from them, the religious services and discourses of yesterday were interesting and calculated to do much good to religion.

A Good Time for the Opera Goers.

After all the flickerings of Italian opera during the last winter and this spring we are to have really one short season of the genuine article. Our fashionable people are not to go away to the places of summer resort before they have tasted this most delightful of all amusements. The company is a sort of combination one, to which the best and most popular singers belong. It is under the direction of Albites; but that famous tenor, Brignoli, is the head and front of it. Brignoli comes back fresh to New York, after a successful tour to California, the South and the West. He will unleash his sweet birds at the Academy of Music to-night in "Trovatore," when he, Miss Kellogg, Gazzaniga, Petrilli and Fossati will perform. This cast cannot fail to fill the Academy. Then on Tuesday evening we are to have "Martha," with Brignoli again, and that charming, fresh and popular American *prima donna*, Miss Isabel McCulloch, with a new importation from Europe, Miss Clara Perl, who, it is said, has a splendid voice. With "Lucia de Lammermoor" on Friday, and a succession of other attractive operatic entertainments afterwards, the fashionable world of New York ought to be very thankful.

MORE LAST WORDS.—Mr. Sumner proposes another law for the special good of the negro, which he earnestly declares is, so far as he knows, to be the last. This law is to give the negro the same rights on steamboats, railroads and such places, as white men have. It is, in fact, a recognition of the failure and insufficiency of the Civil Rights bill. That bill gave the negro the same rights as the white man everywhere, and, therefore, of course, governed these cases; but it is found ineffective, and hence the present effort to give again, by special law, what was fully given before. In this necessity for iterative legislation we see the futility of attempts to establish by legal means facts that the people are not willing to accept. Negroes may travel in the first cabin in Massachusetts because the people of that State are pleased to indulge themselves with that little vanity of superior philanthropy; but they will not elsewhere, despite a great many laws of Congress; for courts are in sympathy with the people, and there are few judges not sufficiently acute to find in the wilderness of the law plenty of valid points against an unpalatable statute.

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